MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 JUNE 1982

Lebanon

Israeli Policy Comment -- There are grounds for hope that Israel's call for the removal of the "terrorists" from Beirut will not be in vain, Prime Minister Menahem Begin said in a message to MAPAM leaders reported by Jerusalem radio. However, Begin also told Agudat Yisra'el MK's that if the "terrorists" do not respond "within a short time" to Israel's demands, Israel will remove them from the city with all the means at its disposal, according to IDF radio. Nevertheless, Jerusalem radio said that after a day of feverish contacts involving U.S., French, Saudi, Egyptian and Lebanese representatives, authoritative sources in Jerusalem expressed cautious optimism that the "terrorists" will leave Lebanon shortly. The radio said Israel is prepared to allow them to depart by sea instead of overland and their likely destination would be Libya. Noting that Israel has already given answers to the PLO's demand to be allowed to retain its personal arms and to leave a nucleus of units in the Lebanese Army, the radio stressed that it the "terrorists" do not leave Beirut, Israel will soon decide on other ways to remove them. In a related report, IDF radio said the question of whether the PLO would depart with or without its arms was still an unresolved problem. It noted that Israel had been informed of the chance for a settlement by the United States. The radio subsequently reported that on 29 June the Israelis were awaiting further news from U.S. envoy Philip Habib in Beirut. Government sources affirmed that the PLO is not in a position to present conditions and that Israel does not intend to negotiate with it, the radio said. Earlier, senior Israeli officials warned that U.S. diplomacy is operating within a limited time-frame of days not weeks, according to Jerusalem radio.

Lebanese Contacts, PLO Position -- Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said he had given U.S. envoy Habib "useful Palestinian ideas" for a solution to the Lebanese conflict during a meeting which also included the Lebanese president and foreign minister, AFP reported. Al-Wazzan said the ideas are aimed at reaching a solution that will allow the reestablishment of Lebanese sovereignty over the country and an end to the Israeli occupation. According to Beirut radio, Al-Wazzan emphasized to Habib the need to exert every effort to maintain the cease-fire.

Meanwhile, Jerusalem radio cited a Beirut radio report that the PLO had agreed to lay down its arms and leave Lebanon. According to diplomatic sources cited by Maj Sa'd Haddad's Voice of Hope radio, a PLO offer to evacuate Beirut by sea was conveyed to Israel through Habib. The sources said the PLO agreed to evacuate if Israel withdrew its forces 5 km from forward positions around Beirut.

However, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio called the reports on the alleged PLO offer "lies and intrigues," adding that false reports will not change the firm and just Palestinian stand. In a statement reported by the radio, PLO Executive Committee member Salah Khalaf said the PLO is adhering to its decision not to negotiate with Israel or the United States but with the legitimate Lebanese authority, on condition that Israeli forces withdraw 5-10 km from their positions around Beirut. He added that once this takes place the PLO will enter into negotiations with the Lebanese authorities aimed at "regulating the Palestinians' armed presence in Lebanon."

Cease-Fire, Military Situation -- The cease-fire continued on 28 June, although Israeli planes drew antiaircraft fire when they overflew Beirut and dropped leaflets, Beirut radio reported. Noting that the leaflets warned west Beirut residents to save their lives by leaving the area since "time is running out," Voice of Lebanon radio spoke of an "intense" evacuation of west Beirut early on 29 June. The previous day, the radio reported an Israeli-Syrian clash in the outskirts of Hammana, north of the Beirut-Damascus highway in the central sector. The radio subsequently noted that the Syrians had reinforced positions in the Zahlah area. Meanwhile, the IDF spokesman announced that IDF casualties in the Lebanese campaign were 268 dead and 1,255 wounded, according to Jerusalem radio.

Evacuation Proposal, Denial -- Under a Saudi proposal reported by Voice of Lebanon radio, the Palestinians will be airlifted by Saudi planes to the place of their choice. Earlier, in a statement to AL-AHRAM reported by MENA, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali categorically denied reports that five Egyptian ships had left Alexandria for Beirut to facilitate the transfer of the PLO to Egypt.

Mubarak Statement -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, in a message to the EEC summit conference, called on Europe to play an important role in finding a solution to the Lebanese crisis and the Palestinian problem, AFP reported. Mubarak said the U.S. veto of the French-sponsored UN Security Council resolution on Lebanon proves that although the United States has accepted the role of full partner in the peace process, it is not yet willing to adopt a policy consistent with this role. He stated that a lack of firmness by the United States gives Israel the impression it can count on American support regardless of its policy.

In a statement reported by Monte Carlo radio, Mubarak launched a "fierce attack" on the Syrian authorities because of their stand on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and accused them of reaching a friendly agreement with Israel which provides for making Jordan a national homeland for the Palestinians while Syria takes over the Al-Biqa' Valley as compensation for the Golan Heights.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iraqi forces have completed their withdrawal from Iran and now stand on the border in a high state of preparedness, according to an armed forces communique carried by INA.

Iraq

Eight government ministers and the same number of Revolution Command Council (RCC) members lost their posts in a reshuffle announced at the end of the Ba'th Party congress in Baghdad, INA reported. Ten new ministers have been appointed and a new nine-man RCC has been established. Six presidential advisers with ministerial status have also been appointed. According to a congress statement broadcast by Baghdad radio, President Saddam Husayn said in a speech to the delegates that "enemies of the revolution" have influenced some Iraqi students and workers. Criticizing those party officials who have been unable to uphold Ba'thist principles and ideology, he said antiparty and lazy elements must be weeded out.

Iran

Revolution guards arrested some 50 Mojahedin-e Khalq members in Karaj, Tehran radio reported. Meanwhile, the clandestine Radio Iran said the authorities have demanded the maximum sentence for 150 recently arrested members of the "Nima" organization, which was reportedly planning a coup d'etat.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PALESTINIAN LEADERSHIP MEETS UNDER 'ARAFAT

NC290622 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] The Palestinian leadership met last night under the chairmanship of Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of Palestinian Revolution forces.

The Palestinian leadership discussed the military situation on all fronts and took a number of measures to bolster the steadfastness of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and to confront all military possibilities. The Palestinian leadership also discussed the political situation in light of the local, Arab and international contacts that are taking place aimed at confronting the Zionist-American invasion of Lebanon.

The Palestinian leadership studied the black psychological war enemy, American and agent organs are launching, with the view of exposing the lies aimed at striking the national steadfastness and harming the determination of the revolutionaries and the masses to resist the invasion and prevent it from achieving its conspiratorial goals against Lebanon, Palestine and the Arab nation. The leadership affirmed that the vigilance of our masses and heroic fighters will frustrate this black psychological war and its aims.

The Palestinian leadership expressed its pride and appreciation for the miracle of steadfastness manifested by the heroes of the joint forces and the Syrian Arab Army who are courageously fighting the Zionist-American invasion.

The Palestinian leadership urges the heroic fighters and heroic Lebanese-Palestinian masses to continue their caution, vigilance and readiness and to hold their rifles firmly in confronting the enemy and his rejected capitulationist pressures.

'ARAFAT URGES CONTINUED STRUGGLE IN LEBANON

NC290652 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The brother commander [Yasir 'Arafat] has called on the joint forces and the Lebanese-Palestinian masses to stand fast and to continue defending Lebanon, its Arabism, unity and national independence, and to liberate their land from the occupation and to continue the revolution until victory in order to liberate Palestine and Jerusalem -- the capital of the independent Palestinian state.

SALAH KHALAF CITED ON EGYPTIAN SHIPS ISSUE

JN281953 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1725 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Beirut radio correspondent George Bashir dispatch]

[Text] Abu Iyad, alias Salah Khalaf, the PLO's number two man, has met with Ibrahim Qulaylat, Al-Murabitun movement leader. Following the meeting, he commented on a report from Cairo saying Egyptian ships had come to Beirut. He said these Egyptian ships are coming to evacuate Egyptian workers, and added that the fabricator of these rumors intends to turn them into facts.

Abu Iyad added: I think the decision to storm Beirut is not purely Israeli but is a U.S.-Israeli decision. Abu Iyad called for ending the blackmailing and the brandishing of the secure citizens card because, as Abu Iyad put it, we do not want to shed a single drop of blood in Beirut.

We have offered proposals, he said, for the withdrawal of the Israeli army from 5 to 10 km; then we may meet with the Lebanese authority to reorganize the entire Palestinian presence in Lebanon. This is the sole proposal the Palestinians have offered, Abu Iyad emphasized.

Asked whether a meeting would be held between U.S. envoy Philip Habib and Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], Abu Iyad answered: I do not think so, not because Abu 'Ammar refuses to meet Habib, but because the Americans refuse to meet with any Palestinian official until the Palestinians recognize Israel.

Asked about the Lebanese authority's stand on the Palestinians' proposals, Abu Iyad said: The Lebanese authority has, unfortunately, decided to use the Israelis as a means of pressuring the Palestinians.

When asked to explain his stand on the proposal to transfer the Palestinians from Lebanon to the West Bank, Abu Iyad said: Israel does not accept our presence in Sabra and Shatila [camps] in Beirut, so how can they accept us in the West Bank? The Israelis are seeking to subject the Palestinian people to a holocaust.

PLO SPOKESMAN: EITHER VICTORY OR MARTYRDOM

NC280545 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0535 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] The PLO information spokesman has asserted that the decision of the Palestinian leadership since the beginning of the Zionist-American invasion has been to stand fast and fight until victory, and that reports circulated here and there questioning the stand of steadfastness are aimed at striking the morale and combatant spirit of our Lebanese and Palestinian people and their courageous and heroic steadfastness.

The Palestinian Revolution, the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, the Amal movement and Syrian forces will fight and continue to repulse the invaders and abort their aims. Our decision is either victory or martyrdom.

DFLP'S HAWATIMAH ON PALESTINIANS' STAND

JN270741 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Palestinian and Lebanese officials held contacts in Beirut yesterday. These contacts, however, have not yet achieved any tangible results. An authoritative Lebanese source has stated that Israel is asking the Palestinians to disarm, and for the removal of Palestinian leaders from Lebanon.

One of these leaders, Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, met with several French journalists in western Beirut yesterday. During this meeting, the Palestinian leader reiterated the Palestinians' rejection of the latest U.S. conditions submitted by U.S. envoy Philip Habib. He expressed the Palestinians' readiness to seek realistic compromises. Hawatimah emphasized that conditions have not changed since the beginning of the war -- namely, laying down arms, moving the fighters from Beirut and ending the Palestinian armed presence in Lebanon before discussing the withdrawal of Israeli forces from this country would be possible.

Hawatimah also mentioned that the Palestinians had proposed to Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, before his resignation, a Palestinian working document defining the reality and future of the Palestinian presence in Lebanon within the framework of Lebanese sovereignty on condition that an end be put to the Israeli occupation of Lebanon. In the Palestinian official's opinion, the solution lies in three points: maintaining the PLO's political presence in Lebanon, settling the Palestinian refugees' problem from the administrative and social aspects and reorganizing the Palestinian military presence in Lebanon in accordance with a formula that will be discussed within the context of Lebanese legitimacy.

Hawatimah, who referred to the legitimate Palestinian armed presence in Syria, Iraq, Libya and Jordan, stressed the unity of ranks among the Palestinian organizations for the confrontation of the Israeli attempts to liquidate them. He summarized the PLO's stand in light of the new situation by stating that the PLO wishes for a disengagement of forces, the withdrawal of Israeli forces to several kilometers away from Beirut where the Palestinian fighters are present in the camps, in addition to the deployment of international and other units belonging to the Lebanese Army, and finally the discussion with the Lebanese authorities of the new relations with the PLO from the premise of logical and realistic solutions. Hawatimah said he approves Walid Junblatt's recent statement on the need to reorganize Palestinian-Lebanese relations in light of the new circumstances.

Finally, Hawatimah expressed indignation at the stand of the USSR and the Arab countries.

ALGERIA PROPOSES COMPREHENSIVE ARAB SUMMIT

GF271918 Doha QNA in Arabic 1840 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Amman, 27 Jun (QNA) -- A well-informed Arab source has noted that Algeria has proposed to the leaders of the steadfastness countries that a comprehensive Arab summit be held instead of a summit for the steadfastness countries in order to confront the Zionist invasion.

The source told the QNA correspondent in Amman that this Algerian proposal comes in the light of moves and contacts aimed at holding a summit for the steadfastness countries. Furthermore, the source added that Saudi Arabia, Iraq and the other Gulf countries have agreed to attend the conference on the conditions that Lebanon attend and, per the Saudi demand, that the Fes summit be resumed at a later date.

AR-RAYAH NOTES PLO CALL FOR URGENT GCC MEETING

GF290850 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0820 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Doha, 29 Jun (WAKH) -- Press reports here today say the PLO has called on the GCC to hold an urgent Gulf meeting.

The Qatari newspaper AR-RAYAH quotes what it calls well-informed Palestinian sources as saying the meeting will concern political action to exercise greater pressure on the United States so that the United States, in turn, will pressure Israel into halting the destructive war it is launching against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, and into implementing the UN resolutions. The Palestinian sources described the military situation represented by the steadfastness of the resistance as magnificent and strong despite the siege and the attempt to tighten the noose around west Beirut.

JOINT FORCES UNCOVER BEIRUT SABOTAGE NETWORK

LD261122 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Rabat, 26 Jun (MAP) -- A statement by the PLO office in Rabat has announced that the security machinery of the joint forces was today able to uncover an extensive sabotage network that had carried out serious attacks in a number of areas of Beirut, including blowing up many vehicles, resulting in scores of innocent victims.

The statement added that one member of this network confessed to all charges made against him and gave other important information.

VOP ON ARAB FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE

NC271655 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1345 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] After 24 full days of heroic and most honorable confrontation, the heroes of the joint forces -- the sons of Palestine and Lebanon -- have waged and are still waging against the Zionist invasion forces equipped by the U.S. war machine and supported politically, economically and morally in all international arenas by U.S. imperialism, we have this to say: After 24 days of fighting, the Arab foreign ministers are meeting in a conference described as extraordinary. Its agenda is headed by a discussion of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon.

Wonderful! The foreign ministers of the Arab states meet after 24 days of fighting -- after the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples have sacrificed 24,000 martyrs and wounded. A very great event! The sound of the explosions of 24,000 rockets dropped on the cities and villages of Lebanon have at last ended the inactivity of the Arab capitals and have made them hear the reports on the destruction and annihilation which Israel and the U.S. are directing against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

So, the Arabs meet! Their foreign ministers meet, and for the second day in a row they remain steadfast in the ground-level conference halls of the [headquarters] of the Arab League, trying very hard to select the very emotional terms from an Arabic dictionary with which to phrase their expected historic statement.

One thing known for sure is that they will not stay in Tunis long enough, but only until the statement is printed and distributed. They will leave immediately for their capitals. They are very intelligent -- the Arab foreign ministers -- intelligent and very knowledgeable about the development of events. Perhaps, if they are late, their special planes will not be able to land at the airports of their capitals, which by then will have sustained what the international airport of the Lebanese capital, Beirut, has sustained.

Brothers, so often the Arab masses have followed reports of Arab meetings and gatherings at all levels. So often they have heard, analyzed and scrutinized the points of every statement issued after a meeting or conference, in spite of the fact that the Arab masses are convinced these statements do not solve any problems. However, they have done so in accordance with the common Arab proverb which says: Pretend that you are giving the measurer the benefit of the doubt.

The Arab foreign ministers are meeting today when, we are certain, the masses of our Palestinian-Lebanese people in particular and our nation in general are not showing the least interest in this meeting. Our masses know beforehand what the conferees will come out with. If we ask a baby or an old man, whether Palestinian, Lebanese or Arab in any Arab territory, about the outcome, the answer will be quick, and will include the text of the yet to be issued statement.

With all frankness, honesty, truthfulness and courage we say to the Arab ministers: You did not have to trouble yourselves with this journey, especially since you are fasting, and exposing yourselves to danger for the sake of Palestine and Lebanon. The very shy statements of your governments which were issued in your capitals during the past 24 days are enough. Isn't that so, you whose slogans have continuously been, "This is what we could do"? God has protected the believers from the evils of fighting.

FALASTIN ATH-THAWRAH ASSAILS ARAB RULERS

NC281254 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1027 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Undated FALASTIN ATH-THAWRAH editorial: "We Do Not Want Your Supplication"]

[Text] Is the Middle East registered in the name of the United States? Are the Arab leaders and Arab states merely feeble and funny dummies in the hands of the United States?

The Arab conventionalists, revolutionaries, reactionaries, progressives, faithful, infidels, zealous and the gratified are accused of incompetence by the Palestinian people. The victory claimants and army owners -- the generals and their majesties, the militarists and politicians -- have saturated us with defeats and we have filled the land with martyrs.

Twenty-three so-called Arab states met in Tunis when Beirut was surrounded. All of these states stood by as spectators and not one Arab capital has offered to make any sacrifices for the sake of Beirut and not one army is fighting in your defense, O Beirut.

Your hands, tongues and consciences are smeared. Our people must know and our revolutionaries must realize that the old people and the revolutionaries will remain, and that history will not stand still in Beirut despite all the stupidity surrounding us. We are fed up with words and with courtesy because the red lines are no longer known by commanders who do not command, by kings who do not act like kings or by leaders who do not lead. They are no longer seen in this empty Arab world, except in the desert and even there the mirage is lost.

It is an honor for the unborn, those who are not yet adults and those who have not yet become Americans that Beirut should be alone when all are adopting the stand of spectators. We need to prove we are Arabs and every Arab needs to prove he is really an Arab. The Arabs need to wrest their Arabism. Under the chains of the tanks, Arab medals and crowns have lost all respect. They have died but our barriers remain. They have disappeared but our rifles remain.

The Arab and international lines have become worn out by the many contacts which the Arabs have established with world leaders to stop the aggression and realize an immediate -- a very immediate -- withdrawal. The result is that we are now alone. We have always been alone. It is a shame we should be alone and that we alone should be the martrys. We do not want your supplication but we want your swords. This is the 25th day that, as you requested, we have been standing fast and have been fighting, as we promised the nation, history and heroes.

Our honor and oath have made of us an honorable and sacrificing revolution in an Arab epoch in which sacrifices are scare. The battle in Beirut is a point of transformation in history [words indistinct] and in life. The time of inspiration has ended and the time of facts has begun. Facts bring suffering and inspiration is given to the prophets. This is why Beirut does not bow. It is the rifle. This is not poetry but it is the essence of politics.

The fact is that we have sought an honorable solution that would safeguard Beirut and the revolution, but they are determined that we surrender. In our turn, we are determined to fight not because we are suicidal but because we are revolutionaries. Philip Habib's proposals remain unchanged -- insistence on a surrender that may be a legacy for every Arab who contemplates resistance. Yesterday, the enemy's planes dropped intimidation leaflets calling on the inhabitants of Beirut to flee. However, Beirut, which stood fast, is holding now. The attempt by some weak persons to join the Israel force to divide the stand of Beirut is sterile because all such people are agents [wusata] for Philip Habib and not defenders of the city.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan adopted an honorable stand vis-a-vis the Israeli blackmail. Sa'id Salam adopted an honorable stand on the same day. We have heard that Al-Wazzan has backed down on his resignation and that he intends to visit Sarkis in B'abda today. We know there are calls from persons here and there who do not want Al-Wazzan to stand fast as Beirut is holding, on the pretext of avoiding the destruction of Beirut. Those making such calls do not think of defending Beirut from the shame of capitulation. With due respect to each stand Al-Wazzan adopts, we say his responsibility at this delicate stage -- and we say this from a position of respect and confidence -- must transcend the boundaries of discussing a solution that would save Beirut to a solution that would save Lebanon and the Muslims in Lebanon. We believe that Sarkis and Fu'ad Butrus' agreement on everything will lead to a catastrophe befalling all Lebanese and foremost the Muslims and southerners. The Palestinians in Lebanon are not the cause of the disturbed Lebanese equation, but they have honorably sided with all the oppressed in Lebanon so that Lebanon may indeed belong equally to its sons.

The obsession by some of our brothers that the question of west Beirut is the question of the Palestinians, weapons and leadership is indeed a strange thing because the fact is that the situation in west Beirut sums up the entire Lebanese situation. It sums up the insistence of the overwhelming majority of Lebanese -- the Muslims -- on amending the Lebanese formula to acquire a true citizenship instead of the formula of the ruler and the ruled which has been in force since the colonialist era.

These are facts narrated at a delicate and historical time. The mettle of men is historically tested by difficult conditions. If the Arabs are abandoning Beirut, the inhabitants of Beirut will not abandon it. The Palestinians will not abandon their weapons but they will fight with these weapons. The Palestinians and Lebanese residents of Beirut are homogenous with the weapons with which we stand fast and live by and not by the roses some present to the invasion forces. We will stand fast, fight and triumph!

QATAR

FATAH OFFICIAL ARRIVES WITH 'ARAFAT MESSAGE

GF281244 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1120 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Doha, 28 Jun (WAKH) -- Amir of Qatar His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad al Thani today received a message from PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat dealing with the current situation in the Lebanese arena following the Israeli invasion. The message was conveyed by Salim az-Za'nun, Central Committee member of the Palestinian national liberation movement, Fatah, who arrived in Doha yesterday on his tour of the Gulf.

SAUDI ARABIA

FOREIGN MINISTER ON LEBANON, ARAB STAND

LD281128 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0930 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Riyadh, 28 Jun (SPA) -- His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs, has declared that the moves of the kingdom under the leadership of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz are aimed at reaching a joint Arab stance to oppose this Israeli aggression.

His highness said in an interview published in 'UKAZ today that it is hoped the matter will be resolved through international efforts and legitimacy, although unfortunately Israel is still occupying Lebanese territory and killing Palestinians and Lebanese. Israel has surpassed even the logic of vengence, he added, because it kills the child, the elderly, the woman and the innocent. He pointed out that it is now the turn of the entire Arab nation and it is up to the Lebanese and Palestinian brothers to submit their view.

His highness expressed confidence that all Arab countries will be on the side of the Lebanese and Palestinian brothers; however, they should express their view. He stressed that they will receive support from, and see an honorable stance by, the majority of Arab countries.

COUNCIL BRIEFED ON FAHD'S CONTACTS ON LEBANON

LD282310 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2230 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers met this evening under the chairmanship of Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard. After the meeting, Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani stated that the council reviewed the current situation in the region, and in particular the development of the Israeli invasion of sister Lebanon.

His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz informed the council of the results of his majesty's contacts with world leaders. The crown prince also acquainted the council with the report presented by His Royal Highness Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal about the results of the Tunis meeting of Arab foreign ministers. His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah said: We implore God to grant the brothers in Lebanon success in coming out of this tribulation. This tribulation has as its target the security and stability of Lebanon as well as the liquidation of the Palestinian cause. His royal highness added that His Majesty King Fahd has explained the kingdom's atance in this respect right from the start. His majesty has devoted all efforts toward standing up to this plot. He has also worked toward utilizing all the kingdom's relations with its brothers, and with other states of the world in order to put an end to this overt invasion and help the Lebanese and Palestinian brothers.

'VERY IMPORTANT DECISIONS' CONCERNING U.S. STAND

GF281646 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 26 Jun 82 p 1

['Awad al-Qahtani dispatch from Riyadh]

[Text] AL-MADINAH has learned there is a proposal to form an Arab military force and to dispatch it to Lebanon to help stop the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. Special sources have told AL-MADINAH that the formation of this force was the central issue of the urgent Arab contacts which recently took place in Arab capitals.

The source [as published] did not specify the countries which will take part in the formation of this Arab force. Meanwhile, the same source has told AL-MADINAH that very important decisions will be issued as soon as possible if the United States does not commit itself to the call to stop the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

UAE

PLO OFFICIAL ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR ZAYID

GF261924 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1840 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 26 Jun (WAKH) -- Salim az-Za'nun, alias Abu al-Adib, Palestinian national liberation movement representative [to Kuwait and the Gulf countries] arrived today in Abu Dhabi on a 2-day visit to the UAE within a tour of the Gulf region. (?Upon arrival, he noted that) he carries a message from Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian armed forces, to the UAE president, His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. The message deals with the latest developments in the current situation in light of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

He added that (?his visit) to the UAE comes within the framework of consultations meant to tackle the current situation regarding the Palestinian Revolution and Lebanese Nationalist Movement. Abu al-Adib's tour includes Qatar and Bahrain. It is worth reporting that several Palestinian envoys are currently touring a number of Gulf and Arab countries.

Leaves for Doha 27 June

GF271329 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1300 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 Jun (WAKH) -- Salim az-Za'nun, alias Abu al-Adib, representative of the Palestinian national liberation movement, Fatah, in the Gulf countries, left Abu Dhabi today for Doha after concluding a 1-day visit to the UAE within the framework of a tour of the region. During his visit, Abu al-Adib conveyed a message from Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution forces, to UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan dealing with the latest developments in light of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon.

HUNGARIAN PRESIDENT LOSONCZI MAKES STOPOVER

GF261140 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, stopped over at the Abu Dhabi International Airport today en route home from India.

He was received at the airport by Sa'id ad-Darmaki, chief of the protocol department. The Hungarian president is accompanied by a high-level delegation including a number of ministers and advisers. He left the UAE for home after a 2-hour stop over.

AL-ITTIHAD ON SAUDI ARABIAN 'INITIATIVE'

GF281747 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 27 Jun 82 pp 1, 13

[Dispatch from Beirut by Robin (Wright), correspondent for AL-ITTIHAD and the London SUNDAY TIMES]

[Excerpt] Western and Palestinian sources in Beirut have said that Saudi Arabia has threatened to adopt three measures if the United States does not stop the Israeli advance in Lebanon. The three measures are: withdrawing assets and investments from the United States, stopping Saudi oil sales and allowing a Soviet embassy to open in Riyadh.

This was a daring initiative by King Fahd, who has only been in power for 1 week, despite what is being said about his linking his country's fate with the United States. It is clear that this initiative was not a threat because King Fahd emphasized that to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat in his daily phone calls last week.

PDRY

TALKS HELD WITH CZECH DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

EA251228 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Brother (Shafil Umar 'Ali) this morning received Comrade Nalepka, deputy foreign minister of Czechoslovakia. They discussed ways of strengthening and developing bilateral relations and the latest developments of the situations in the Arab and international arenas. Comrade Nalepka reaffirmed Czechoslovakia's stand beside the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Palestinian Resistance in their heroic steadfastness against the Zionist aggression on Lebanese territory.

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD RECEIVES TIKHONOV MESSAGE

EA262142 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the Presidium of the Peoples Supreme Assembly and of the Council of Ministers, received a message from Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov, CPSU Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in reply to an earlier message.

The message concerns issues of bilateral cooperation and common interest in the Arab and international spheres. Comrade Tikhonov expresses the Soviet Union's readiness to provide more assistance to our country, including the rebuilding of irrigation projects damaged by floods, the sinking of 20 additional water wells and the reconstruction of 3 stations for the maintenance of agricultural machinery.

The brother secretary general highly praised the Soviet Union's assistance to our country, stressing that the profound relations linking the two friendly countries not only serve the interests of the two peoples but also serve the Arab causes of liberation and progress. He expressed Democratic Yemen's pride in its developing relations with the Soviet Union.

The message was delivered by Comrade Vladislav Zhukov, Soviet ambassador in Aden, when the secretary general received him this morning.

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD RECEIVES SALIH MESSAGE

EA282050 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, YSP Central Committee secretary general, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Assembly and of the Council of Ministers, received at his office this afternoon Brother Lt Col Husayn ad-Dufi, minister of state and adviser to the president on unity affairs in the northern part of the homeland, who conveyed to him a verbal message from Col 'Ali Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces in the northern part of the homeland.

Discussions during the meeting dealt with aspects of cooperation and coordination between the two parts of Yemen and with matters relating to Arab and international situations, particularly the situation in Lebanon and Yemeni efforts to strengthen the steadfastness of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in face of the Zionist aggression against Lebanon.

14 OCTOBER COMMENTS ON HAIG RESIGNATION

EA271934 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] The newspaper 14 OCTOBER comments in today's issue on the resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig from his post, and says Haig's resignation was not a phenomenon deserving of reflection and consideration since American policy does not change and cannot change simply because faces have changed.

The paper explained that the U.S. administration's policy, as has been confirmed by events, is based on a strategic alliance with and support for Israel politically, militarily and economically. The United States supports Israel's position in all international forums, and opposes all resolutions condemning Israel's hostile practices.

The newspaper pointed out that Washington had never abandoned Israel under any U.S. president. On the contrary, military assistance for Israel has increased duruing Reagan's administration. During the Haig era a number of aggressive acts were mounted against the Arab peoples. The murder and destruction going on today in Lebanon are being perpetrated in coordination with the U.S. Defense Department and U.S. diplomacy led by General Haig.

The paper said that it is clear that Haig's resignation and his replacement by George Shultz, a businessman and former secretary of the treasury in the Nixon administration, will not make the Reagan administration any different from what it has been. The new secretary will simply follow in General Haig's footsteps. Perhaps the only difference is that the new secretary is a businessman obsessed with greed who will place this over all other considerations. Haig, however, behaved in a spirit of military savagery. Both are the tools of aggressive U.S. policy hostile to the Arab states. 14 OCTOBER went on to say in its commentary that Haig will continue to be of service to the U.S. administration, like his former colleague Henry Kissinger, and will carry out any tasks entrusted to him.

GHALI DENIES SHIPS SENT TO EVACUATE PLO

NC282240 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2215 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 28 Jun (MENA) -- Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has categorically denied news agency reports that five Egyptian ships have left Alexandria for Beirut to facilitate the transfer of Palestinian Resistance personnel to Alexandria. In a statement to be published in AL-AHRAM tomorrow, Ghali affirmed that Egypt has not sent ships to Beirut, adding that Egypt is opposed to the expulsion of the resistance and the attempt to destroy the resistance and its men. He points out that Egypt has announced that it welcomes the establishment of a Palestinian government-in-exile but has not offered to evict [tahjir] the Palestinians to Egypt.

MUBARAK SENDS MESSAGE ON LEBANON TO EEC SUMMIT

NC281617 Paris AFP in English 1558 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Brussels, June 28 (AFP) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak today called on the leaders of the European Economic Community to "assume their responsibility (and) play an important role" in finding a solution to the Lebanese crisis and the Palestinian problem.

In what he termed a "friendship" message to the community, Mr Mubarak said: "The European countries can and should play an important part to ensure that the aggression (of Israel against Lebanon) would not be rewarded, that the independence of Lebanon, its territorial integrity and sovereignty (?would be) respected and that a just political solution should be sought to the Palestinian problem instead of the attempt to annihilate the Palestinians' leadership."

He also thanked the EEC for its "concern" with the crisis and said he was disappointed with the recent veto by the United States of a French-opposed United Nations Security Council resolution on Lebanon. The veto, he said, "proved that although the U.S. has accepted to play the role of full partner in the peace process, it is not yet willing to adopt the policy that would be consistent with this role.

"Lack of firmness on the part of the U.S. gives Israel the impression that it can count on an American backing regardless of its policy toward [words indistinct] President Mubarak continued. "Furthermore," the Egyptian president continued, "Israel is getting ready to launch an all-out attack against the city of Beirut and ensure the physical liquidation of the Palestinian leaders."

Egypt condemned the Israeli action as "illegal, inhuman and contrary to the spirit of the Camp David accords in that it violates the principle of solving all disputes by peaceful means," he continued. "Israel must be made to understand that the interest of peace as well as its own interest require a more flexible attitude and respect of the norms of international behavior," Mr Mubarak concluded.

GHALI TO DELIVER MUBARAK MESSAGE TO MITTERRAND

NC281709 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1420 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 28 Jun (MENA) -- MENA has learned that Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali will leave Cairo for Paris tomorrow with a message from President Husni Mubarak for French President Francois Mitterrand. French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson is scheduled to receive Dr Butrus Ghali tomorrow.

Dr Butrus Ghali has told journalists that contacts with France were carried out today. Egyptian Ambassador in Washington Dr Ashraf Ghurbal contacted his French counterpart in Washington, and he [Ghali] contacted French Ambassador in Cairo Philippe Cuvillier.

He added that the purpose of these contacts is to coordinate with French diplomacy on the current situation in Lebanon. The minister of state for foreign affairs said Egypt and France have common stands represented in:

1. The need for preserving Lebanon's freedom, independence and territorial integrity.

2. The view that the PLO should remain as a symbol of the Palestinian struggle.

3. The assessment that the attempts to destroy the PLO will only lead to more disturbances and tension in the area.

Dr Butrus Ghali said the difficulty of the situation in Lebanon and Egypt's eagerness to end the deteriorating situation are what prompted President Husni Mubarak, during his meeting with the political group this morning, to act with the European and friendly states on the diplomatic level. He said that after the meeting, President Mubarak asked him to proceed to Paris tomorrow to convey a message from his excellency to the French president within the context of consultations between Egypt and France on the situation in Lebanon.

Dr Ghali added that during his stay in Paris, he will explain to the European public the Egyptian stand on the developments of the Lebanese crisis, the current situation in Lebanon and Egypt's efforts to end this situation.

MONTE CARLO: MUBARAK HITS SYRIAN ROLE IN LEBANON

JN282059 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2043 GMT 28 Jun 82

[From the "Panorama" program]

[Text] President Husni Mubarak today launched a fierce attack on Syrian authorities because of their stand on the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. He described this stand as negative. President Mubarak accused the Syrian authorities of reaching a friendly agreement with Israel that provides for making Jordan a national homeland for the Palestinians while Syria takes over [Lebanon's] Al-Biqa' as compensation for the Golan, annexed by Israel.

The Egyptian president asserted that Syria, which has received Arab financial aid amounting to $14 billion since severing its relations with Egypt on the basis that it is the sole Arab confrontation state, would not have remained silent over the Israeli invasion if there had not been an agreement reached in advance between the two sides, as President Husni Mubarak put it.

MUBARAK MEETS WITH NDP BODIES ON LEBANON CRISIS

NC281240 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1008 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 28 Jun (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak, leader of the National Democratic Party [NDP], met at noon today in the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council with parliamentary bodies of the NDP representing 11 governorates: Alexandria, Al-Buhayrah, Al-Gharbiyah, Kafr ash-Shaykh, Dumyat, Al-Minufiyah, Al-Qalyubiyah, Asyut, Qina, Sawhaj and Aswan. This meeting comes within the framework of the political meetings the president has been holding with leaders of the party in the governorates to explain the dimensions of the domestic and foreign political stance.

The meeting, which was held at the central department for mobilization and statistics, was attended by Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, prime minister and party secretary general; Dr Mustafa Khalil, deputy leader of the party for external affairs; Dr Sufi Abu Talib, People's Assembly speaker; Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, Consultative Council speaker; deputy prime ministers; ministers; members of the Political Bureau; and the party Secretariat General.

President Husni Mubarak's meeting with members of the NDP parliamentary bodies lasted approximately 2 hours. Following the meeting, Minister of State for Information Dr Safwat ash-Sharif said during the meeting, President Mubarak reviewed the current events and developments in Lebanon. He added that President Mubarak explained the political situation and the steps which Egypt is taking in support of Lebanese and Palestinian rights.

Dr Safwat ash-Sharif said Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah, minister of defense and military production, explained the battles that have been taking place on the Lebanese front since the invasion. He also explained the position of the Palestinian Resistance inside Beirut, as well as Egypt's stand toward the departure of the Palestinian Resistance forces from Beirut and the immediate Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

Dr Safwat ash-Sharif said President Mubarak spoke about Egypt's activity since the beginning of the Israeli invasion -- large-scale activity in denunciation of the aggression. President Mubarak also spoke about Egypt's contacts with the United States, the European Community and the African community and on the level of international public opinion. Dr Safwat ash-Sharif added that President Mubarak reviewed the military situation and explained that Egypt's decision is based on political maturity and on national and pan-Arab tenets within the framework of a consistent and clear strategy, the soundness and correctness of which have been proven by events at a time when other strategies based on slogans are collapsing.

Dr Safwat ash-Sharif said as a result of President Mubarak's explanation, those attending the meeting became aware of several facts, including the fact that what happened in Lebanon was not a surprise to anyone, although it was a surprise for those parties directly connected with the Lebanese crisis. Furthermore and judging from the course of the military operations, it so happens that the forces concentrated in Lebanon would have been able -- if intentions had been sincere -- to confront the Israeli invasion, inflict on it great losses and stop it at a reasonable distance without permitting it to storm Lebanon, reach Beirut and render the Palestinian Resistance in this difficult position in which it now finds itself in Beirut. Dr Safwat ash-Sharif said from the facts explained, it appears that the Arab nation has paid to the deterrent forces about 14 billion pounds so that these forces may at the appropriate time stand up and defend Lebanese territory and the Palestinian cause.

Dr Safwat ash-Sharif said those attending the meeting deduced that what is happening in Lebanon is not a coincidence but is the outcome of Arab fragmentation, engagement in peripheral battles and absence of a clear Arab strategy for solving the Lebanese problem or the Palestinian issue. He added that it became clear to those attending the meeting that Egypt's peace line is a clear strategic line aiming at a comprehensive peace based on the liberation of Arab territory and the achievement of the Palestinian people's rights. It also became clear to them that Egypt is the only Arab country whose president, government and people raised their voice in denunciation of the aggression, addressed the states wielding influence in the area and made use of its channels of communications with the United States and Israel. Dr Safwat ash-Sharif referred to the cable President Mubarak sent to U.S. President Reagan on Friday and in which President Mubarak explained frankly, firmly and clearly the role which the United States must play and also explained Egypt's stand toward the Palestinian Resistance.

Dr Safwat ash-Sharif said during today's meeting, those present became aware of the role Egypt has played to rally the world public and its participation in the drafting of every resolution issued by the UN Security Council, such as Resolutions 508 and 509. Moreover, Egypt has provided medical and food aid.

Dr Safwat ash-Sharif said Egypt has warned against any further exacerbation of the situation. He added that Egypt has opened its heart and channels to the Palestinian leadership to the point that in 1 day it received 10 cables asking it to intervene.

Dr Safwat ash-Sharif said Egypt has welcomed the formation of a provisional Palestinian political government, as President Mubarak stated at the time. Egypt is making efforts to lift the siege on Beirut and achieve an immediate withdrawal without infringement on Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity. Eygpt is almost the only state which is shouldering the burden and making the effort. Dr Safwat ash-Sharif said these facts became clear during the meeting, as they also became clear to the international public, which is following Egypt's activity. When Egypt acts, it acts on behalf of the Egyptian people. When the People's Assembly acts, it acts on behalf of the majority of its members and on behalf of all of the Egyptian people. Therefore, Egypt is acting on the pan-Arab level and is playing its role. It needs no one to push it to play this role -- the Egyptian role which takes into consideration Egypt's interests and the pan-Arab interests as well.

The minister of state for information said that during the meeting several questions were asked about the budget and the internal situation. He added that President Mubarak pointed out that the budget which was discussed and is still discussed at the People's Assembly includes several principles stating that aid will not be affected because we must supply our people with their basic needs. He said that the armed forces' budget and expenditure will also not be affected so that Egypt will always remain the Arab nation's shield and defender of all people's rights to freedom and democracy as well as the defender of the homeland's soil, borders, land and skies. Therefore, the armed forces must enjoy the complete support of the budget, whether the present or the 5-year one. Safwat ash-Sharif added that there is a great deal of investment proportionate with the budget so the public sector can develop and so revenues and national production can be increased. This, he said, requires great effort and an increase in production.

Asked whether today's meeting dealt with the U.S. stand, Safwat ash-Sharif said: The U.S. stand does not need to be discussed. However, the conferees reviewed the contacts held between Presidents Mubarak and Reagan, the latest of which was the exchange of oral messages -- messages which had an effect on U.S. moves. Egypt is still continuing to move through the still influential U.S. role. We see that the Palestinian forces are asking various other international powers to undertake a serious movement equal to the U.S. role or to contact the U.S. side which as we know, remains influential. Asked if there are Arab or Egyptian-Palestinian contacts, Safwat ash-Sharif said: The Palestinian Resistance is in constant contact. As I have said and as the president has explained there were 10 messages in 1 day. Therefore, contacts are going on and Egypt conveys the views of the Palestinian Resistance to all influential parties in the region.

On Egypt's stand on the U.S. veto, the minister of state for information said: It is the right of the United States to use the veto in its policy, but Egypt moves on the basis that the United States can influence Israel and the region. Asked about Egypt's opinion on the Arab summit conference, he said: With great regret I say that the Arab foreign ministers could not reach a unified opinion when they met.

GHALI MEETS PLO LEADERS ON LEBANESE DEVELOPMENTS

NC282130 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2112 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Cairo, 28 Jun (MENA) -- Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali this evening held a working session with a number of PLO leaders who are currently in Cairo. During the session, a study was made of the latest developments in the situation in Lebanon.

GHALI ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY ON LEBANON

JN271515 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 27 Jun (MENA) -- In a statement delivered before the People's Assembly today, Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, announced Egyptian diplomacy is continuing its moves to help the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and to confront the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. He said the Foreign Ministry had begun a working paper upon President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's directives. The paper deals with the concept of new relations between the Lebanese Government and the PLO, the idea of holding a Palestinian-Israeli dialogue and the future of relations among the states in the Middle East region.

The minister of state for foreign affairs pointed out that even if Israel had succeeded militarily in invading Lebanon, the PLO is still enjoying political strength in the international community. He added that the Israeli invasion had led to the obstruction [tajhid] of the Palestinian autonomy negotiations and the peace process in the region.

Dr Butrus Ghali indicated that the PLO might stay in Beirut or move to another capital. He added that the immediate aims of Egyptian diplomatic moves are a cease-fire in Lebanon, disengaging the Israeli and Palestinian forces, defining the new status of the Palestinian presence in Lebanon, preserving the PLO's political integrity and offering the necessary aid to Palestinian and Lebanese (?families). The minister of state for foreign affairs added that Egyptian diplomacy also aims at achieving a total Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, forming an international peacekeeping force in Lebanon, in the form of a UN or multinational force, preserving Lebanon's unity, safety and independence and contributing to rebuilding Lebanon.

In his statement at the People's Assembly today, Dr Butrus Ghali said Egyptian diplomacy has played the role of mediator between the PLO Command on the one hand and the United States and Israel on the other by conveying messsages to them together with recommendations from the Egyptian Government to the various sides. He added that contacts with the United States are continuing on the highest levels with the aim of exerting pressure on the U.S. side to work for a cease-fire and achieving the Palestinian people's demands, in addition to Egypt's continued contacts with the European group. He said Egypt hopes that the heads of the European group will make the necessary decisions at their next meeting to pressure the U.S. administration into bringing about an Israeli cease-fire.

Dr Butrus Ghali announced that Egypt is currently studying the call for a nonaligned ministers' conference. Egypt is also continuing its contacts at the United Nations and with the various international organizations.

The People's Assembly decided to pass Dr Butrus Ghali's statement to a joint committee made up of the Committees of Arab Affairs, Foreign Relations and Pan-Arab Defense and Security. The joint committee will prepare an urgent statement to be discussed by the People's Assembly during this week's session.

'OFFICIAL SOURCE' WELCOMES SHULTZ APPOINTMENT

GF271632 Doha AR-RAYAH in Arabic 27 Jun 82 pp 1, 11

["Exclusive" report from Cairo]

[Text] Diplomatic sources in Cairo have welcomed the appointment of George Shultz as U.S. secretary of state to succeed Alexander Haig, whose sudden resignation was accepted the day before yesterday.

In a statement to AR-RAYAH, an official source has said Cairo's welcoming of Shultz is based on Cairo's previous knowledge of the two men and its experience with them.

The source added that Cairo confidently dealt with Shultz when Egyptian-U.S. relations improved during Nixon's time, that this dealing proved that the man is farsighted with regard to the Arab countries, that he has a wide background on Middle East political and economic issues, especially the Arab-Israeli conflict, and that Shultz has close ties with Cairo and probably with a number of influential Arab countries, particularly the oil countries.

In a statement to AR-RAYAH yesterday, the Egyptian source said the grave mistake that put an end to Haig's political life as Reagan's secretary of state was his indiscriminate bias toward Israel, submission to the pressure of the Zionist lobby in the United States and his adoption of a strong hand, a policy which has dominated his thinking since he was NATO commander.

The source said Egyptian-U.S. relations were strained because of Haig and they clearly became tepid in the last period, especially after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, which was encouraged by Haig and opposed by Secretary of Defense Weinberger. He said Egyptian and other Arab efforts were much obstructed in Washington because of Haig's prejudice toward Israel and his determination to unleash Menahem Begin to politically, militarily and physically liquidate the PLO, an issue which Haig previously agreed upon with Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon when Sharon visited Washington last month.

The Egyptian official said in his last days, Haig closed all outlets of Arab pressure on the Reagan administration and even ignored the views of the National Security Council and the Department of Defense, which warned against the dangers of the Israeli invasion to peace in the Middle East. He said the situation was at a deadlock until the surprising resignation was announced, which was in fact a decisive end to the dispute going on in the U.S. administration.

The source concluded his statement by saying that he has confidence -- since Shultz succeeded Haig -- that the Reagan administration will reassess its policy on what is going in the region and that if it truly takes U.S. interests into consideration, it will side with the Arabs or will at least adopt a balanced position between the Arabs and Israel instead of the dilemma which Alexander Haig put it in before his departure.

COMMENTARY ON PROVISIONAL PALESTINIAN GOVERNMENT

JN271740 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1250 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Bahiy ad-Din (Sulh) commentary: "A Provisional Palestinian Government Is a Political Necessity in the Present Phase"]

[Text] Indisputably the Palestinian Resistance has borne the brunt of the battles during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon completely and with honor. The circumstances which surrounded the Palestinian Resistance were more than it could take. However, the chaste blood spilled makes it incumbent to reconsider its calculations in order to adapt itself to the new circumstances and start expanding its political moves, making good use of the international condemnation of Israel's military operations against the Lebanese and Palestinian people's to further its strategic aims.

In order to transform what took place against it into gains, the Palestinian Resistance should seriously consider and adopt President Husni Mubarak's proposal that it should establish a provisional Palestinian government based in Cairo. This idea proposed by Egypt is aimed at realizing the following achievements for the Palestinian cause:

1. Organizing the ranks of the Palestinian people politically and healing the wounds resulting from the recent battles which were heroically fought by the Palestinian people.

2. Defining the aims of the Palestinian cause in order not to lose it in the labyrinth of the changes as a card of compromise to settle other problems that have no bearing on the Palestinian cause.

3. Forcing the world public opinion to support the Palestinian people, completely disregarding the rumors which play up the Palestinian military operations. Thus, Israel would lose a card still being used in the international community.

Based on this Egyptian concept, Husni Mubarak clearly stated he did not agree with disarming the PLO members in Lebanon and sending them somewhere else because this would lead to disaster and instability in the region. Some might think that there is a contradiction between Egypt's call for the establishment of a provisional Palestinian government and its call that the resistance should not be stripped of its weapons. In fact these two positions are two sides of the same coin because preserving the resistance's dignity is of vital importance if we really want a stable peace in the region. To expel the resistance from Lebanon after disarming it in accordance with the demands of Israel and certain other circles will not solve the crisis and will not wipe out the resistance. Such a measure would result in an explosive situation and planting terrorism everywhere. We do not think anyone in the world desires or is working for this. Therefore, what is required now, if we want to extinguish the flames in the region, can be summed up in the following points:

1. Immediate and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon to lift the siege from Beirut in order to preserve the safety of the civilian population.

2. The Lebanese people must be given full opportunity to reestablish their authority without any form of pressure.

3. A Palestinian-Lebanese dialogue must be instituted to reformulate relations between the two sides, benefiting from the lessons of the recent past and the present disaster.

4. The Palestinian problem must be settled through the Camp David provisions or through the contribution of any other initiative the international community finds suitable for realizing a comprehensive and just settlement to this problem.

Therefore, the Palestinian Resistance must seriously quickly consider the establishment of a provisional Palestinian government to carry out its political prerogatives on Arab and international levels in order to extricate the Palestinian cause from its present trouble and so others do not have the opportunity to impose something which will not realize the historical aims of the Palestinian people.

CHADIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN CAIRO WITH MESSAGE

NC262036 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] A Chadian delegation led by the education minister has arrived in Cairo. The Chadian minister will hand a private message to President Husni Mubarak.

Received by Ghali

JN271507 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1345 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 27 Jun (MENA) -- Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, today received Mouli Seid, Chadian minister of education and Chadian President Hissein Habre's special envoy, who is carrying a message for President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. During the meeting, which was also attended by Brahim Mahamat Tidie, Chadian deputy foreign minister, the Chadian minister briefed Dr Ghali on the latest developments in the Chadian crisis and the current situation there. The Chadian envoy called for supporting Egypt's efforts to rebuild Chad. Dr Ghali asserted that Egypt will do its utmost to provide aid for Chad.

NEW CABINET MEMBERS, ADVISERS APPOINTED

JN281820 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1740 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Jun (INA) -- It was announced here tonight that nine members were nominated to the Revolution Command Council [RCC], headed by President Saddam Husayn. A Cabinet reshuffle was also announced, according to which 10 new ministers joined the Iraqi Cabinet while 8 ministers were relieved of their posts. It has also been decided to appoint six advisers to the president with the status of minister, a new chief of the presidential office, six members as advisers in the Popular Organizations' Bureau and a new mayor for the capital. A new ministry called the Ministry of Light Industries has been created.

These changes take place in light of the results of the Ninth Regional Congress of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, which concluded its work here yesterday.

It has been decided the Iraqi RCC is to consist of the following:

1. Saddam Husayn, chairman
2. 'Izzat Ibrahim Khalil, vice chairman
3. Taha Yasin Ramadan, member
4. 'Adnan Khayrallah, member
5. Sa'dun Shakir Mahmud, member
6. Tariq 'Aziz 'Isa, member
7. Hasan 'Ali Nassar al-'Amiri, member
8. Na'im Hamid Haddad, member
9. Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, member

It has also been decided to appoint six advisers to the president of the republic with the status of minister. They are:

1. Muhammad Hamzah az-Zubaydi
2. 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Ghafur
3. Samir Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab
4. 'Abd al-Hasan Rahi Fir'awn
5. Sa'di Mahdi Salih
6. Mazban Kadr Hadi

It has also been decided according to a republican decree to relieve the following ministers of their posts:

1. Tahir Tawfiq Yusuf, minister of industry and minerals
2. Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, minister of oil
3. 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, minister of local government
4. Sa'dun Ghaydan, minister of transport and communications
5. 'Amir Mahdi Salih, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform
6. Karim Mahmud Husayn, minister of youth
7. Dr Riyadh Ibrahim Husayn, minister of health
8. 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Ghafur, minister of awqaf and religious affairs

In another republican decree it has been decided to appoint the following 10 new ministers:

1. Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, minister of light industries
2. Subhi Yasin Khudayr, minister of industry and minerals
3. Qasim Ahmad Taqi, minister of oil
4. 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Abd ar-Rahim al-Asadi, minister of transport and communications
5. Ahmad Husayn as-Samarra'i, minister of youth
6. Siddiq 'Abd al-Latif Yunis, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform
7. Dr Sadiq Hamid 'Allush, minister of health
8. Sa'di 'Ayyash 'Uraym, minister of local government
9. 'Abdallah Fadil 'Abbas, minister of awqaf and religious affairs
10. Samal Majid Faraj, minister of planning

The RCC has also decided to appoint the following as advisers in the Popular Organizations Bureau:

1. Ja'far Qasim Hammudi
2. Hikmat Ibrahim
3. 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin
4. Tayih 'Abd al-Karim
5. Burhan ad-Din 'Abd ar-Rahman
6. Tahir Tawfiq Yusuf

In accordance with three other RCC resolutions, Kha_id 'Abd al-Mun'im Rashid has been appointed as chief of the presidential office and acting RCC secretary and 'Abd al-Husayn ash-Shaykh 'Ali as Baghdad mayor. A newly-formed ministry called the Ministry of Light Industries has been created.

The following have lost their membership in the newly-formed RCC:

1. Sa'dun Ghaydan
2. Ja'far Qasim Hammudi
3. Tayih 'Abd al-Karim
4. Tahir Tawfiq
5. 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin
6. Burhan ad-Din 'Abd ar-Rahman
7. Hikmat Ibrahim
8. 'Abdallah Fadil

COMMUNIQUE 756: 4 IRANIANS, 2 IRAQIS KILLED

JN281608 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1540 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Jun (INA) -- It was announced here today that the Iraqi forces, which have been abiding by the cease-fire decision since the 10th of this month, today came under enemy fire and were forced to return fire and silence its sources. Communique No 756 issued here this afternoon said the enemy losses during the past 24 hours amounted to four killed and two Iraqi martyrs. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 756 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our brave armed forces continue to abide by the contents of President Saddam Husayn's speech and the Revolution Command Council's 10 June statement. Meanwhile, the enemy forces continued to shell our units in the operational sectors, thus forcing them to return fire in order to silence the sources of fire. The known enemy losses for yesterday evening and today amounted to four killed and one vehicle destroyed. Our sacrifices were two martyrs in all sectors.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 28 June 1982

COMMUNIQUE 757: WITHDRAWAL FROM IRAN COMPLETED

JN291005 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0954 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jun (INA) -- The Iraqi Armed Forces have completed their withdrawal from Iranian terrorities, towns and villages.

This was announced by the Armed Forces General Command in a communique issued at noon today. The command said the withdrawal was completed within the 10 days set by President Saddam Husayn in the speech he delivered on 20 June.

The communique asserts that the Iraqi forces are now standing on the national border in a high state of vigilance, preparedness and determination.

The military communique strongly warns the Iranian enemy against continuing its shooting at Iraqi units or threatening Iraqi territories and towns. It also said the Iraqi forces are now completely ready to teach the aggressors the harshest lessons if they continue their aggression and try to undermine Iraqi sovereignty or provoke its victorious forces.

The communique asserts that any aggression or threat to Iraqi territory or towns will be dealt with firmly and capably. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 757 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

In implementation of the decision issued by the Revolution Command Council on 10 June 1982 and in fulfillment of what was continued in the historical speech delivered by the leader president, Staff Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, on 20 June 1982, our able armed forces have completed, with God's help, their withdrawal from Iranian territories, towns and villages within the 10 days set by the leader president in his speech to the people and the nation.

Our heroic armed forces which have performed their national and pan-Arab duty throughout the past 21 months honorably, faithfully, ably and courageously in defense of the territory, sovereignty and dignity of beloved Iraq and the security, happy life and respectable future of its sons; our victorious armed forces, which are carrying high the banner of victory and enjoying the strong spirit created by the glorious victories of Saddam's al-Qadisiyah, today stand on the national border in a high state of vigilance, preparedness and determination. They are ready to teach the aggressors the harshest lessons if they continue their aggression and try to undermine Iraqi soverignty or provoke our victorious forces.

While implementing our commitments, which stem from our sense or responsibility toward our homeland, nation and humanity, we strongly warn the Iranian enemy against continuing its shooting at our units, or threatening our territory and towns. Any such behavior will be dealt with firmly and capably.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 June 1982

SPOKESMAN DENIES IRANIAN AIRSPACE VIOLATED

JN290815 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jun (INA) -- An Iraqi military spokesman today strongly denied Iranian claims that Iraqi aircraft carried out flights inside Iranian airspace.

Speaking to INA, the spokesman asserted: Our aircraft have not carried out any activity or flights inside Iranian airspace since the 10 June Revolution Command Council statement on a cease-fire.

The spokesman described the allegations in Iranian military communique 958 issued yesterday about the violation of the airspace of Ilam by three Iraqi aircraft as part of the chain of lies which the Iranian enemy is telling to justify continuation of the aggression and to maintain the state of war.

MINISTER JASIM ON IRANIAN VOLUNTEERS TO LEBANON

JN251625 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1540 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Jun (INA) -- Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information, has stated that not more than 320 Iranians have been sent to Syria on their way to Lebanon.

Speaking to INA, Jasim said that Kamal Kharrazi, official in charge of the Iranian war information, refrained from answering a question addressed to him during a press conference he held in Tehran yesterday on the number of the Iranian forces sent to Lebanon through Syria. Jasim added that the 320 Iranians are now at one of the hotels in Damascus and that they are doing nothing but dawdling in the Damascus streets.

The minister added that head of the Syrian regime, Hafiz al-Asad, asked those Iranians to return to Tehran. The minister also voiced his bitterness because the war between Iraq and Iran has not yet stopped due to the Iranian intransigence and the coordination between Khomeyni and the Zionists. This coordination, he emphasized, intends to open the eastern front to the Zionist forces.

Concluding, the Iraqi information minister said it has been confirmed to us that Khomeyni is a freemasonry agent and he is being used to implement the objectives of freemasonry

POPULAR ARMY CHIEF ADDRESSES ARAB VOLUNTEERS

JN251545 Baghdad INA in English 1530 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, June 25 (INA) --Commander-in Chief of the Iraqi Popular Army Taha Yasin Ramadan said training Arab volunteers on arms was a historical opportunity to achieve the unity of fate against Arab nation's enemies.

Addressing Friday Arab volunteers from Palestine, both Yemens, Somalia, Djibouti, Tunisia, Morocco, Mauritania, Lebanon, Syria and Jordan in a Baghdad training camp, Mr Ramadan stressed that the presence of those volunteers to participate in Iraq's pan-Arab battle truly reflected the capability of the Arab individual to confront the challenges facing the Arab nation at this time where the nation is in a state of disarry and despair because of some Arab rulers' treacherous attitude. He also described their presence as representing the unity of Arab masses which reject all kinds of aggression, invasion and conspiracies.

The commander-in-chief of the Popular Army pointed out that deepening the experiment of joining Arab volunteers in Iraq's pan-Arab battle is a matter of high necessity since it represents spirit of sacrifice and the state of readiness to defend the homeland against all Iranian, Zionist and imperialist coveys.

Mr Ramadan inspected the formations of the volunteers while they were in training on different kinds of weapons and to acquire fighting experience which will enable them to fight in the battles of honour along the eastern flank of the Arab nation against the Iranian enemy who is supported by imperialism, Zionism and the traitors of the Arab nation.

KURDISH REBELS ORDERED NOT TO ARREST FOREIGNERS

JN261655 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Revolution in Surani Kurdish 1500 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] The Military Office of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan [PUK] has issued the following order:

All the peshmerga forces and groups in Kurdistan are to desist henceforth from arresting foreign nationals particularly those employed in economic projects and companies in Kurdistan. This order should be carried out by all the PUK peshmerga.

[Signed] The PUK Military Office

KING HUSAYN, QUEEN NUR RETURN FROM USSR

JN281755 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur returned to Amman this afternoon following a 5-day visit to the USSR during which his majesty met with Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko and senior Soviet officials attended the meeting.

The two sides held a comprehensive, extensive discussion of the current situation in the Arab region, particularly the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The two sides noted the seriousness of the situation in Lebanon and what this situation might lead to if the Israeli aggression does not stop and if an immediate withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon is not achieved.

The two sides stressed that what happened in Lebanon was a result of Israel's continuous refusal to admit that the Palestinian issue is the crux of the Middle East issue and that a just and comprehensive peace in the region can only be achieved by an Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people, particularly their right to establish their own independent state on their national soil and the participation of all concerned parties, including the PLO, in reaching a just settlement.

The two sides also reviewed the Iraqi-Iranian war. King Husayn explained to the Soviet leaders the circumstances of that war and Jordan's firm stand in support of Iraq. King Husayn stressed the need to exert all efforts to settle the Iraqi-Iranian dispute, particularly following the recent responsible Iraqi decision to withdraw all Iraqi military units from Iranian territories. The decision followed the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian Resistance.

The Arab position in all its aspects was also reviewed. His majesty asserted that, despite all the difficult circumstances, the Arab nation would always be able to preserve its determination and ability to confront all challenges.

His Majesty asserted Jordan's continued effort to unite Arab efforts in order to achieve a unified Arab stand to confront all threats and challenges. He expressed the Arab nation's appreciation for the USSR's stand in support of Arab causes.

His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur were seen off by the deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the first deputy foreign minister, the ministers of the navy and of mineral resources, several ranking civilian and military officials, the Jordanian ambassador to the USSR, the Jordanian Embassy staff, the USSR ambassador in Amman and their wives.

Their majesties were received in Amman by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan and several members of the Hashemite family, the prime minister, the Senate president, the speaker of the National Consultative Council, the court minister, the commander in chief of the armed forces, the ministers, several ranking civilian and military officials and the USSR charge d'affaires in Amman.

Their majesties were accompanied by Royal Court Chief Ahmad al-Lawzi, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd and Occupied Territories Minister Hasan Ibrahim.

Upon leaving Soviet airspace, his majesty sent the following cable to the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

Your Excellency Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Moscow:
It pleases me as I leave your friendly country to express to you and to the leaders and peoples of the USSR the deepest sentiments of gratitude and appreciation for the true hospitality and welcome accorded us during our brief stay with you.

We recall with satisfaction our meeting and discussion with you and with Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko on all mutual issues, particularly the USSR support and backing for the Arab stand regarding the Palestinian issue, the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the human tragedy of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples as a result of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. I express to you and to the leaders and people of the fraternal USSR best wishes for continued good health, happiness and prosperity.

[Signed] Husayn ibn Talal

Soviet Reportage on Visit

For Soviet media reportage on King Husayn's visit to the Soviet Union, see the Middle East & North Africa section of the 24 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

AD-DUSTUR Comments on Visit

JN290848 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 29 Jun 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Jordanian-Soviet Cooperation," AD-DUSTUR says: His Majesty King Husayn yesterday returned to Amman from a visit to the Soviet Union where he held talks with Soviet leaders. These talks will have positive results on the consolidation of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and on general events and developments in the region.

It was natural for the serious events in Lebanon to occupy an important part of these talks. The two sides warned of grievous results if a limit is not put to the Israeli aggression on Lebanon and Israel is not forced to withdraw its forces from the Lebanese territory.

AD-DUSTUR adds: King Husayn's talks with the Soviet leaders have shown that viewpoints are identical, not only on the Zionist invasion of Lebanon, but also on what should be done to establish a just and lasting peace in the region on the basis of the Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and recognition of the Palestinian people's right to establish its independent state under the leadership of PLO.

King Husayn's visit to Moscow gains a special importance, after the unmasking of the true nature of the conspiratorial U.S. role against the Palestinian and Lebanese people, particularly the Palestinian Revolution. This means the United States cannot be trusted with the peace efforts -- hence, the Soviet call to hold a special international conference on the Middle East crisis, a call Jordan has welcomed and still considers a practical step toward establishing peace in the region. King Husayn praised the Soviet Union's stand in support of Arab issues, especially the Palestinian cause. Thus, the king expressed the whole Arab nation's stand on Moscow's support and assistance to the Arab struggle against Israeli greed and aggression.

AD-DUSTUR concludes: King Husayn also stressed that the Arab nation will always preserve its determination, will and ability to confront challenges, despite the difficult circumstances it is passing through. Thus, Jordan will continue to unite Arab efforts to confront all external threats and dangers. At the same time, Jordan will use the support of all peace-loving forces in reaching a lasting and just settlement to guarantee the Palestinians their legitimate rights, including the right to establish their state on their national soil, and curb the Israeli aggression on the Palestinians and the Arab nation.

AFP CITED ON PROGRESS IN TALKS WITH PALESTINIANS

NC291044 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Quoting an informed Lebanese source, AFP reported today that slight progress was achieved in Beirut regarding the Lebanese-Palestinian dialogue during a meeting held on the highest level last night. The meeting was attended on the Palestinian side by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, Secretary General of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine Nayif Hawatimah and 'Arafat's adviser, Hani al-Hasan. The meeting was attended on the Lebanese side by outgoing Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, Tourism Minister Marwan Hamadah and Labor and Social Affairs Minister 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Labban.

An informed source asserted that the discussions revolved around the consolidation of the cease-fire, the Israeli withdrawal and the imposition of Lebanese sovereignty throughout Lebanon through the redefinition of the concept of Lebanese-Palestinian relations. A government source told AFP that the current contacts with the U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, Philip Habib, were reviewed at the meeting. The same source said the question of the Palestinians' surrender is absolutely out of the question and that the Lebanese Government has never accepted to convey or communicate any other stand to the Palestinian Resistance.

FORMATION OF PLA UNIT UNDER ARMY SPECULATED

NC281539 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Quoting Palestinian and Lebanese sources, described as reliable, AFP today said that tangible progress has been achieved toward calming the situation in Beirut. AFP added that military and political negotiations are now underway. On the military level, a Lebanese-Palestinian committee of high-ranking officers is discussing the future of the Palestinian armed presence in Lebanon.

The same source [as heard] said it is not unlikely that a regular unit of the Palestine Liberation Army will be formed under the control of the Lebanese Army Command, provided that this unit will be formed at least partly of the fedayeen present in Lebanon. There are Palestine Liberation Army units in Syria, Egypt and Jordan -- all of which are under the control of these states' army commands.

These sources declined to say anything about the fate of the light and heavy Palestinian arms presently in Lebanon, but they did not exclude the idea of removing these arms from the country.

VOL: SAUDIS PROPOSE TO AIRLIFT PALESTINIANS

NC290916 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] The next few hours might prove decisive for determining a solution for the Palestinians in west Beirut. Either the political solution will impose itself or war will be the decisive factor in the present crisis.

In the hot race between the military and political solutions, a new Saudi mediation effort emerged in the past few hours. This proposal aims at resolving the issue of the Palestinians' departure from Lebanon along with their commander cadres. It has been learned that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is exerting strenuous efforts to find an appropriate way out for the Palestinians in west Beirut. The Saudi proposal centers on airlifting the Palestinian leaders and their armed cadres on Saudi planes to a place of their choice outside Lebanon.

The Saudi initiative is being coordinated with Washington, which has announced that its objectives in Lebanon are those of the Lebanese Government. These goals are the ouster of the Palestinians, an end to the occupation and the emergence of a strong central authority.

ISRAELI-SYRIAN CLASHES IN MOUNTAINS REPORTED

NC281310 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Israeli forces are continuing to reinforce their positions in the mountains after entering Qibbay' yesterday. They are now at the approaches of Hammanah where clashes, during which light weapons were used, took place between the Israelis and Syrians.

Palestinian moves took place from (Al-Jurd) in the eastern part of Al-Biqa' towards the west. Syrian withdrawals were noticed in the area extending from Hammanah to Al-Mudayrij.

ISRAELI LEAFLETS URGE BEIRUT RESIDENTS TO LEAVE

NC281607 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] The following is the text of the leaflets dropped by Israeli planes over Beirut a short time ago:

To the residents of west Beirut: Many thousands of your brothers have seized the opportunity given to them and have left west Beirut. They now live in freedom and safety.

The cease-fire provides an opportunity which must not be missed for the residents of Beirut to save their lives and the lives of their loved ones. You who are now in Beirut: Remember that time is running out and that the more you delay, the more the dangers to your safety and the safety of your loved ones increase. Remember that the exit routes from the city to the east and to the north are secure. Be quick, lest you are late. Remember that the army, the Israeli Defense Forces, reaffirms that it is not concerned with hitting innocent civilians and with those who do not carry arms against it. Be quick, and save your life and the life of your loved ones before it is too late.

[Signed] The Israeli Defense Forces Command

U.S. ENVOY HABIB MEETS SARKIS, AL-WAZZAN 28 JUNE

NC281030 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] At 1105, today, U.S. envoy Philip Habib joined the meeting of President Ilyas Sarkis and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan which began in the Republican Palace at 1020 today. The meeting was also attended by Morris Draper, Ambassador Dillon and Robert Barret. At 1130, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus joined the meeting. It is expected that during this meeting Ambassador Habib will be given the Palestinian reply regarding the question of withdrawal from Beirut and the handing over of arms to the army.

The Palestinian Resistance has denied its readiness to undertake such a measure and delcared its decision to confront the Israeli invasion.

Ministers Marwan Hamadah and Khalid Junblatt earlier called on Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan before he went to the Republican Palace and reviewed with him the outcome of the meetings held during the night for the achievement of progress toward a solution in Beirut. Intensive contacts were held during the night between the two ministers and Walid Junblatt on the one hand and with Prime Minister al-Wazzan on the other as well as contacts with the leaders of the Palestinian Resistance. The political circles have expressed satisfaction with the appeal the president of the republic addressed yesterday on the dangers threatening the capital. Ministers Hamadah and Junblatt have announced that their continuation in government work now comes in the wake of the appeal addressed by President Sarkis yesterday.

Al-Wazzan on Meeting

NC281233 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Excerpts] President Ilyas Sarkis and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan discussed the developments when they met at the Republican Palace at 1020 today. At 1105, the U.S. envoy joined the meeting. After the meeting, which ended at 1230, Ambassador Habib said: Work is continuing.

Emerging from the meeting, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: This gave an opportunity to emphasize to Mr Philip Habib the need to maintain the cease-fire and to exert all efforts to maintain it. In only such an atmosphere can we work without feeling that we are working under pressure or coercion.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan said he conveyed to the persons present some ideas and points discussed yesterday and which must constitute a part of the general proposals which he hopes will be put to us and to all the parties to be able to achieve the desired solution for restoring our sovereignty and removing this Israeli occupation which is disgraceful for us and for our Arab brothers.

In reply to a question Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: We are today trying to solve a number of issues. The solution of some points might facilitate the solution of others. However, in the final analysis it is necessary to have a comprehensive solution to the entire issue so as to lead to the withdrawal of the Israelis and the removal of the occupation and the restoration of sovereignty over our homeland. In reply to another question on having placed his resignation at the disposal of President Sarkis, he said: No change has taken place in my position in this regard. I did not even speak to President Sarkis today about this subject.

AFP on Meeting, Proposals

NC281254 Paris AFP in English 1242 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Beirut, June 28 (AFP) -- Former Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said today he had given U.S. special envoy Philip Habib "useful Palestinian ideas" for a resolution to the Lebanese conflict. Mr al-Wazzan, who resigned last Friday, said the ideas were "aimed at reaching a solution that will allow reestablishment of Lebanese sovereignty over the country and ending the Israeli occupation which has been dishonorable for Lebanon." He said the ideas had been formulated last night during a meeting with Palestinian leaders, including Yasir 'Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The statement came after a meeting today of Mr al-Wazzan, Mr Habib, Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus.

Mr al-Wazzan called for an end to Israeli occupation of Lebanon and reestablishment of sovereignty "inevitable and definitive," but said it would be "premature to set a date for the results of discussions." He insisted that Mr Habib strive to maintain the Israeli ceasefire, he said, adding that "we cannot talk under the pressure and threats hanging over us." He said Mr Habib had promised to continue his efforts.

Mr al-Wazzan criticized the Arab world's attitude toward the Israeli occupation, saying "in our view, it is not enough to publish communiques. We want a high-level collective Arab action."

Reliable Lebanese and Palestinian sources meanwhile said talks on the terms of Palestinian presence in Lebanon had produced considerable progress towards peace in west Beirut. One proposal, they said, involved formation of a committee of Lebanese and Palestinian military officers to discuss the Palestinian army's future in Lebanon.

The sources did not say, in the probable event of a Palestinian evacuation of Lebanon, what might become of the considerable armament they would

But the possibility that the arms would be evacuated from Lebanon had not been excluded. There were differing views on the ultimate presence of PLO leaders and soldiers in west Beirut:

From an authorized Palestinian source: "Those who want to, will leave."

From an official Lebanese source: "The pacification of Beirut presumes the departure of the combattants."

There were differing views as well here today on the methods of a Palestinian evacuation, highway or sea being the favored guesses. Concurrent with Lebanese-Palestinian negotiations, Mr al-Wazzan was reportedly holding talks with Yasir 'Arafat and other PLO leaders. Sources said Saudi Arabia was also involved.

SALAM MEETS WITH HABIB, PALESTINIAN FIGURES

NC281912 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Today, [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam visited U.S. envoy Philip Habib at the U.S. ambassador's residence within the framework of the efforts Prime Minister Salam is making to rescue the capital and achieve an honorable solution that will be satisfactory to the PLO.

It is worth noting that Prime Minister Salam met with [PLO Chairman] Yasir 'Arafat sometime after midnight last night. [Former] Prime Minister Taqiy ad-Din as-Sulh was present. Today, Salam met with Hani al-Hasan, the PLO's political adviser, during the meeting held by the Islamic grouping and the front for the preservation of the south.

WALID JUNBLATT PREDICTS BATTLE FOR BEIRUT

NC281839 Paris AFP in English 1826 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Beirut, June 28 (AFP) -- A battle for the Lebanese capital appears increasingly probable, Lebanese leftist leader Walid Junblatt said here today in a pessimistic appraisal of the latest negotiating efforts aimed at preventing an assault on west Beirut. "West Beirut must be saved", said Mr Junblatt in a statement to Agence France-Press. "Our political cause is much more important than keeping arms in west Beirut."

Although reliable sources here indicated considerable progress in talks on the Palestinian presence in Lebanon, Mr Junblatt expressed skepticism over acceptance by Israel and the United States of possible Palestinian concessions which could lead to an "honorable" solution to the problem in west Beirut. He said that while it was uncertain whether Israel would wage an all-out attack on west Beirut, Israeli troops could be expected to attempt to approach, or even occupy, the Palestinian refugee camps in the southern suburbs. Under these conditions, said Mr Junblatt, "the Palestinians must clearly announce their determination to save Beirut by agreeing to the evacuation of the city with minumum guarantees for safeguarding the Palestinian population."

"Such a gesture," he stressed, "would today constitute an honorable solution for the Palestinians, as it would be a gift to the Lebanese and to the residents of the capital."

JUNBLATT DISCUSSES FATE OF PALESTINIANS

PM290931 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Jun 82 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Lebanese Nationalist Movement leader Walid Junblatt by Lucien George in Beirut on 25 June]

[Excerpt] Beirut -- "The PLO must leave Beirut." That remark, made on the evening of Thursday, 25 June by Walid Junblatt, leader of the Nationalist Movement and of the Druze community, might be a turning point in the crisis because he is the Palestinian federation's main, if not only, Lebanese ally.

Junblatt expounded on and explained his pithy statement to the American press, which had caused a great stir, for our benefit, and said: "That is not what I want. It is the conclusion which I have reached because the Israelis' conditions, the balance of forces and the international elements of the situation leave no other choice.

"It is well and truly over. The PLO leadership must face facts. This is no longer 1976, when 'Arafat was dealing with Syria and could maneuver among the various Arab countries. Today he is again trying to play for time, hoping for a miracle from the Arab world, but I do not believe in that. The PLO needs a new leadership which will approach the protection of Palestinian rights from a new angle.

"Of course," Junblatt continued, "the present PLO leaders are trapped, and this is not the time to heap criticism on them. However, I am trying to see further than the present events. I am trying to think about the Palestinian cause and Lebanon's national interest for the period after the Israeli invasion. The Palestinian Resistance must leave Beirut because remaining there would amount to suicide for it. At the same time it would be suicide for Beirut."

[Question] Where could it go? To Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Syria?

[Answer] Syria is out of the question. Transferring to Egypt or Saudi Arabia would mean joining the Camp David process. It would then have been pointless to have waged this whole struggle to oppose it.

[Question] Why not Algeria?

[Answer] Algeria is far away. The PLO operating from Algeria would no longer have any real hold over the Palestinians in the occupied territories and the neighboring countries.

The essential thing is a new Palestinian legality, a new strategy, a new leadership. Since Beirut is out of the question at present, the Palestinian people must be represented from some base and that place must not be connected with the Camp David process. I am aware that the PLO is likely to split up and that a civil war between Palestinians is not impossible.

[Question] Nonetheless in the National Salvation Council you maintain that Israel must start by pulling back at least 5 km before negotiations on the Palestinians' status in Lebanon begin. While the Israeli army continues to advance and to tighten its grip everywhere, you think that the PLO should leave Beirut.

[Answer] In my capacity as leader of the Nationalist Movement I am, on that council, in the ridiculous position of Prime Minister Begin's messenger, passing on his demands to the Palestinians and vice versa. That cannot last. I am working in the council to find an "honorable way out" for Palestinians, to cite [U.S. special envoy] Philip Habib's words, and to avoid the term "honorable surrender."

By giving them my support and that of the Nationalist Movement I am making what decisions can be made, but I feel that nothing much can be done. Begin, who is very emotional and lives with a Bible in his hand, aspires to solve the Palestinian problem by wiping out the PLO. The United States is inflexible and the whole world is an accomplice. The Palestinian federation must be allowed to survive, and that is what I am thinking about. The only possibility left for the Palestinians in Beirut is residents status as before 1965, without weapons. Moreover the PLO is not alone in having to change leadership; the other movements must do likewise, and I am seriously thinking of withdrawing from political life.

While he was explaining and justifying his stance in that way, Junblatt received a message from 'Arafat asking him to go and see him. The messenger apparently hinted that the PLO leader had not categorically rejected Junblatt's ideas, at least as regards a possible departure from Beirut.

VOICE OF HOPE VIEWS PLO COMPROMISE ON BEIRUT

NC290806 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in English 0730 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Intense negotiations continue in an effort to find a political solution to the presence of the PLO in west Beirut. Israel sent clarifications of its proposal to get the PLO out of Lebanon, as requested by Philip Habib. The Lebanese Government also gave Habib some new proposals, and the PLO also relayed some ideas to Habib.

There are reports now that the PLO has relayed its ideas of a compromise, including the presence of a PLO political office in Beirut as well as a token military presence along the lines it has in some other Arab countries. The PLO is reported to have proposed that it retain two barracks in northern Lebanon. There was no mention of an evacuation, but the departure of most of the PLO terrorists would be an implicit component of this plan. The procedure for a withdrawal was said to be under discussion.

AL-JUMAYYIL SAYS ALL FOREIGNERS MUST LEAVE

NC281111 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil, commander of the Lebanese forces, has affirmed that what we are interested in is the evacuation of all foreigners from our territory and the return of the authority to their legitimate owners. In an interview on the U.S. ABC television network -- according to reports we received this morning from our correspondents in Washington and New York -- he added that he told PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat, during a telephone call that he has destroyed the Lebanese Army and state and that he is exploiting a number of Arab states and even some Western [states] -- but 'Arafat's plans will not be successful.

AL-JUMAYYIL APPROVES DRUZE LEADERS' REQUESTS

NC281827 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Lebanese Forces Commander Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil has received a delegation of Druze leaders in the Phalangist Party office in Ak-Kahhalah. The delegation consisted of Shaykh Abu Husayn 'Abd al-karim Makarim, Shaykh Sulayman al-Misri and Kamil Tawfiq al-Oaquni. The Druze delegation emphasized the need for fraternal coexistence. It said it regarded the Druze base as noncombatant. The delegation made three requests:

1. That the Lebanese Forces enter upper Al-Matn without fighting.

2. That arms not be collected.

3. That no arrests be made.

Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil approved of these requests and reassured those present, emphasizing the need for the restoration of the mountain as a basic condition for Lebanon's unity. The Lebanese Forces commander said: The Lebanese Forces seek security, freedom and equality for everybody without vengeance or vindictive actions. He added: The purpose of the Lebanese Forces' entry into various areas is to fill the security vacuum and to prevent the commission of crimes and encroachment on property.

Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil has gone to (St Charles) Hospital in Al-Hazimiyah, where he visited Amir Mahid Arslan and met with Amir Faysal Arslan and Amirah Khawlah. The discussions dealt with the situation in the area of 'Alayh. It was agreed tht the leaders carry out their work normally and that such meetings be expanded.

Today, the commander of the Lebanese Forces made an inspection tour of the Lebanese Forces' barriers and gave instructions that the passage of Lebanese be facilitated. Some members of the Phalangist Party Political Bureau also inspected these barriers.

KARAMI, AL-HAFIZ CRITICIZE SARKIS, BUTRUS STAND

NC270945 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0845 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Political circles and national figures in Lebanon have continued to denounce the weak stand President Sarkis and [Foreign Minister] Fu'ad Butrus have taken toward the Zionist aggression and the supportive position of the United States.

[Former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has accused Ilyas Sarkis of collusion and weakness, because his posposals and views are no different from Israel's conditions and U.S. demands. Karami expressed surprise at the government's submission of amendments to the French proposal regarding the situation in Lebanon in a manner that will make it closer to the Israeli position than to the Lebanese interest. He declared: We accuse these people and will bring them to account, because they have brought the country to this painful situation. He said: What is required today more than at any other time is a steadfast national stand, declaring a rejection of all U.S. and Israeli solutions. We must adhere to our call for an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory before anything else.

[Former Prime Minister] Dr Amin al-Hafiz has said what the government must understand is that Israel is a treacherous, terrorist state with broad ambitions. It is not a benevolent institution that provides benefits to Lebanon and then withdraws with thanks. Dr al-Hafiz asked: Hasn't the time come to realize that Israel is creating obstacles and difficulties because it prefers to stay in Lebanon?

Deputy Najah Wakim has called for the resignation of President Sarkis and Fu'ad Butrus, because they are conniving with the Zionist and U.S. enemy. He added that Lebanese national forces have in fact realized the extent of Ilyas Sarkis' collusion. Deputy Wakim called on Shafiq al-Wazzan to proceed with his resignation so that Ilyas Sarkis will not be able to continue with his plan and save his head and the head of the enemy leaders at the expense of Lebanon. Deputy Wakim called for the formation of a national front to lead Lebanon in this critical stage and the struggle to defeat the invaders and occupiers.

AMAL LEADER BIRRI DISCUSSES PALESTINIAN POSITION

NC290949 Paris AFP in English 0934 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, June 29 (AFP) -- Nabih Birri, head of the Lebanese Amal Shi'ite militia movement, said "the era of the Palestinian gun in Lebanon is over" in an interview published today by the leftist Paris daily LIBERATION. Mr Birri, who attended recent meetings of the short-lived all-party National Salvation Committee in Beirut, said that he considered the Palestinians and their Lebanese Progressive allies were "the losers" in the war, and that "it is normal that the winner lays down conditions."

Mr Birri, a 40-year-old lawyer, said in the interview in Beirut that "the Palestinians must understand the new reality -- they must accept everything that will not end in the complete liquidation of their cause." He warned that if Israel demanded a humiliating surrender by the Palestinians, it would harm both the West and themselves and only lead to the birth of "a spirit of revenge."

Amal claims that 43 percent of the Lebanese population are Shi'ites.

BIRRI SCORES U.S., ISRAEL ON BOMBING OF CIVILIANS

NC270655 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0510 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Lawyer Nabih Birri, chairman of the Amal movement Command Council, has stated that the continuation of this massacre will create reactions the extent of which can be foretold only by God. He added: The liberation of the south, Ash-Shuf and B'abda is dependent upon our unity.

He stated this in reply to a question posed to him following an inspection tour of the southern suburb and western Beirut, along with other members of the Command Council of the Amal movement, to inspect the places subjected to bombardment by the Zionist enemy.

Lawyer Birri said: No matter how hard Israel and the information organs try to prove that the targets it bombs by sea, land and air are military targets, the truth that will be revealed to the whole world is that the destruction includes Lebanon, its people, the popular institutions and the residential quarters from the south to the mountains, including the capital and the suburbs.

Birri added: What I have seen is beyond description. Every house and place in Burj al-Barajinah has been hit by the toys of U.S. civilization through the Israeli hand. The appalling bombing that took place, especially the day before yesterday, proves that Lebanon is one of the goals of the invasion and that the areas of the poor and those considered helpless are the targets of the concentrated bombing under the supervision of the U.S. Operations Room. Therefore, it is no longer enough to withdraw from or to freeze the National Salvation Council. It has become mandatory to change it into a council for clearing the Al-Yarzah debris caused by the supervision from the U.S. Embassy launching the concentrated bombing of residential quarters.

Lawyer Birri added: I hold Philip Habib, the plenipotentiary extraordinary envoy, responsible for the phosphorous bombs which fell on a building in Burj al-Barajinah, causing the deaths of 18 persons belonging to 2 families. I place this within the framework of the U.S. civilization and the law of human rights and, moreover, I warn that the continuation of this massacre will create, in every part of the world, reactions the extent of which can only be foretold by God.

Lawyer Nabih Birri said: Our participation in the National Salvation Council was intended to serve Lebanon, its existence and to find an honorable solution to the Palestinian issue. The National Salvation Council would have done better had it eliminated the barriers among the Lebanese, affirmed their unified stance toward the Israeli occupation and deepened their relations with each other under Lebanese sovereignty, independence and unity by unifying its factions around the legitimacy and the institutions of the state.

Birri added: The National Salvation Council seemed to have made a start in attaining these goals. It seems that Israel and maestro Habib, the moment they realized this achievement by the National Salvation Council, began to escalate the fighting, the indiscriminate destruction and tightened the siege in an attempt to (?destroy) the salvation, those working at it, the government and its officials, and consequently Lebanon and the Lebanese. What took place and is taking place now regarding this onslaught makes the cohesion of the Lebanese around their institutions and their unity more mandatory. The salvation task is now no longer limited to the council. Rather, it is the duty of all -- without exception. The south and its liberation is waiting for our unity. This also applies to the liberation of the mountains, Ash-Shuf and B'abda in particular.

MAJOR HADDAD CENSURES FRANCE, LAUDS U.S., ISRAEL

NC261048 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in English 0830 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Speech by "Free Lebanon" Commander Maj Sa'd Haddad on 26 June -- place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] My dear listeners, good day to all of you. First of all I would like to ask the French Government officials who used to claim that France wants to help Lebanon: I wonder how France was going to help Lebanon? Is it by concentrating and giving the legitimate right to the terrorists and the Syrians to stay in Lebanon forever? Is that the help that France was intending to give Lebanon?

By offering their project to the Security Council, France forgot that the Syrian Army was well-known as an occupying force in Lebanon; and France forgot that President Sarkis himself lately asked the Syrians to withdraw from Beirut and the harbor neighboring of Beirut and the Syrians refused the request for the order of President Sarkis. Does it mean that they were behaving as a real occupying force [words indistinct] the order given by the president?

Also trying to forget that the mandate of the Syrians in Lebanon expired and Lebanon did not ask to renew this mandate and until now this mandate is not renewed. What does that mean? Does it not mean that also from the legitimate point of view and official point of view the Syrian forces still in Lebanon are occupying forces, by force they are there? So, if the situation is like this, I wonder why France acted that the idea to withdraw from near Beirut without asking in return anything from the Syrians? For that I would like to say to France: Thank you for your good will; we do not need your help; we do not need any more demagogue help, openly or from the external side, is to help Lebanon but in fact is to help the foreign forces — Syrians and PLO -- to keep on occupying Lebanon. So, we do not need such help.

Second: France, you should know that most of the Lebanese people are for the IDF operation in Lebanon. You should know also that the Lebanese people wanted very eagerly to get rid of the terrorists and the Syrians but the Lebanese people were not able to do it themselves for that they are in their majority for the IDF operation in liberating Lebanon. If you want to help Lebanon and the Lebanese people, you should try to find a way how to take out the Syrians and the terrorists from Lebanon and I am sure afterward Israel will not stay in Lebanon because Israel did not claim any time that it is going to occupy Lebanon or to annex Lebanon to Israel like the Syrians used to claim that Lebanon is a part of Syria.

By the way, also, I would like to thank the American responsibles and government and people for their stand against France at the Security Council on using the veto against this unbalanced and unfair plan or project proposed by France. They showed that the States understand very well the situation in Lebanon; the States this time want to help Lebanon to be free from all foreign forces. On behalf of 95 [percent] from the Lebanese people, on behalf of myself we thank the States -- president and government -- for their veto and for their well understanding of what is going on in Lebanon.

Third: I would like to assure Israel -- government and people -- that they should know that most of the Lebanese people are for this operation and are thankful for what they did, not only for Israel but also for Lebanese and we are very sorry for the blood of your soldiers which flowed in purpose to help the Lebanese people. And if you do not find politicians in Lebanon who are not able to speak loudly and frankly and to thank you for your efforts and your fight in Lebanon do not get disappointed because most of the politicians in Lebanon are looking for their own benefits, their own interests and they do not represent, with their followers, more than 5 percent of the Lebanese people.

Yesterday on television we heard Sai'd 'Aql. Sai'd 'Aql is real Lebanese and he was speaking by the name of 95 percent of the Lebanese; and that is the real opinion of the Lebanese people, so be sure that the Lebanese people are with you in (?the operation) and all of them are for making peace agreement with Israel, with open borders with Israel, and if the necessity requests also to make joint (?defense) agreement between Israel and Lebanon to face any danger coming from outside. So, be proud of what you did in Lebanon and I hope that no more casualties will touch your army and I hope that the free countries will help to force the Syrians and the remnants of the terrorists to leave Lebanon by political ways. And I hope afterward, after the peace will be coming in Lebanon and Israel, I hope that Syria also will understand the real situation and will join the peace agreement.

Thank you very much. Now I am going to address a few words in Arabic.

POLISH PARTY OFFICIAL MAKES STATEMENT, DEPARTS

JN281414 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Miroslaw Milewski, Politburo member and Polish United Workers Party secretary, has denounced the imperialist-Zionist invasion against the Palestinian and Lebanese people. He said: We have been informed of the details of the imperialist-Zionist onslaught against Syria and the national progressive forces in the region and the savage attack on Lebanon. Milewski praised Syria's steadfastness and firm and courageous confrontation of the savage imperialist-Zionist attack on Lebanon.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent before his departure today, Milewski said: We consider Syria's struggle a just one. Such an honorable struggle is sure to be victorious.

Comrade Milewski stressed the support of all progressive and liberation movements and the socialist bloc countries, headed by the USSR, for the just struggle being waged by revolutionary Syria. He stressed Poland's firm stand against the imperialist-Zionist attack on the Palestinian and Lebanese people. He demanded the immediate withdrawal of invading forces from Lebanon and from all occupied territories. He also stressed the need to guarantee the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to establish their independent state of their land.

Comrade Milewski spoke about the results of his visit to Syria. He praised the relations of cooperation and friendship between Syria and Poland in the interest of their common basic struggle to build the edifice of progress and socialism and repulse imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS GROUP

JN251916 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad today received a delegation of the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress led by 'Umar al-Hamidi. The delegation was briefed by the president on the political and military aspects of the situation and on the aims and dimensions of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon with the support of the United States.

Al-Hamidi and his delegation hailed the heroic battles Syrian forces are waging against the invading Israeli forces in defense of Lebanon and the Palestinian Arab people. He also praised the steadfastness of the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces and their sacrifices. The members of the delegation affirmed that the heroic battles fought by Syrian forces have revived the Arab nation's hopes and have shown that Syria, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, is determined to shoulder its pan-Arab responsibilities regardless of the sacrifices. The delegation briefed the president on the Permanent Secretariat's measures to involve the Arab masses in the battle to confront the grand U.S.-Zionist plot against the Arab nation and to back Syria, the Palestinian Revolution and the fraternal Lebanese people.

CORRECTION TO TISHRIN, AL-BA'TH ON LEBANON

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "TISHRN, AL-BA'TH on Lebanon, Soviet Support," published in the 24 June Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT on page H 2:

The following bureau filing number and sourceline should be inserted between the headline and the subslug: JN210859 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0640 GMT 21 Jun 82 (supplying omitted bureau filing number and sourceline).

OFFICIAL STAND ON PLO EVACUATION REPORTED

TA281412 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Israel has spelled out its stand on the government's offer to let the terrorists leave west Beirut and Lebanon. David Essing reports:

[Essing -- live or recorded] Senior Israeli officials say the government's offer is not an unlimited blank check. In their words, the period for diplomacy is not unlimited: We have not said that we are going to get the PLO out of Beirut by diplomatic means, period. Israel has called on the United States to lend its good offices and the officials went on to say: I can very well see a situation, if the U.S. diplomatic effort does not succeed, then the Israeli Government will have to reconsider what steps to adopt. The officials stressed that neither Israel nor the United States is negotiating with the PLO. The contacts are being held through Lebanese and others.

The officials added that Israel had shown magnanimity with the offer to allow the terrorists to leave Beirut and Lebanon after laying down their arms. The PLO was now encircled and outgunned. The Israeli demand that the PLO leave Lebanon was not a subject for negotiation; how they left and by what means was.

I understand that the timeframe of the Israeli offer is days, and not weeks. The officials say there is mounting pressure on the PLO from all sides to accept the Israeli proposal. In Lebanon, there is a consensus that the PLO should leave. Moderate Arab countries were not really supporting the PLO presence in the Lebanese capital and the United States shares Israel's goal to oust the terrorists from Beirut and Lebanon. As the officials put it, the main players want to see the PLO out because they see this as the only way to save west Beirut from destruction.

The officials accused the PLO of now holding west Beirut as hostage. Yesterday the Israeli Air Force dropped pamphlets warning the civilian population to leave the city in case fighting is resumed. This was for humanitarian reasons. Shortly after, thousands, perhaps tens of thousands of civilians had tried to leave, but the PLO stopped them. The officials said this inhuman action once again emphasizes the terrorist nature of the PLO. The organization had now reached the culmination of its terrorist ideology by holding an entire city and its hundreds of thousands of people as hostages.

SHIPS SAIL FROM ALEXANDRIA TO EVACUATE PLO

TA281120 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Five ships sailed from Alexandria, Egypt, this morning, apparently to evacuate the PLO from Beirut. However, there are conflicting reports from Beirut about the terrorists' readiness to lay down their arms.

Sources close to the [Lebanese] Government have said the PLO has expressed its readiness to leave Beirut by sea if Israel agrees to withdraw 5 km from Beirut. According to this report, the terrorists realized that if they did not deliver their reply today, Israel would resume the war and break into West Beirut. The Lebanese sources said the terrorists notified Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis about their readiness. Sarkis reported to U.S. envoy Philip Habib so he would inform Israel.

There were feverish diplomatic contacts on this issue at the end of the week involving the Americans, the Lebanese and -- indirectly -- the Israelis and the PLO.

Sharon Comments

TA281716 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] A senior Cairo source has denied reports that five ships departed Alexandria for Beirut to evacuate the terrorists. Radio Monte Carlo reported this denial this afternoon, and our correspondent Arye Gus heard this broadcast.

Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon also said he does not know of any ships that have left Alexandria, but he added he would welcome such an Egyptian step. Interviewed by the Arabic-language television program, Minister Sharon suggested that Israel will remain faithful to its pledge not to harm terrorists who leave Lebanon. He emphasized that Israel believes the PLO problem will be resolved without additional bloodshed, but this depends on the terrorists.

Minister Sharon emphasized that the Israeli operation in Lebanon is not against the Palestinian people, but against the PLO. He said that the cease-fire is being maintained in Beirut, but not completely.

Last night terrorists hit our forces, but the IDF did not react because Israel is still hoping that the terrorists will understand that they are being given the opportunity to save their lives. Minister Sharon said he hopes in a few days to resume his meetings with leaders in Judaea and Samaria.

SOURCES OPTIMISTIC ON CHANCES FOR AGREEMENT

Sources on Habib Effort

TA281250 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1232 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Political sources in Israel say there are signs today of a real chance that the terrorists will leave Beirut and Lebanon. The United States informed Israel today that there are initial signs of a solution through Habib's efforts, although the situation is not yet clear. The government sources went on to tell our political correspondent Gad Becker that the Cabinet's announcement yesterday was received in a positive way by U.S. administration circles and has also apparently helped advance the political efforts.

It was also revealed today that heavy pressure was put on the terrorists, by Arab factors, to leave Beirut without a struggle.

Sources Urge Caution

TA281536 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] This morning the United States informed Israel that a chance for an announcement that would make possible the withdrawal of the terrorists from west Beirut has been created. Political sources in Jerusalem said today that the end of the rope that could lead to an arrangement may have been found, but they noted nonetheless that in the last few days there have already been extreme shifts in the intentions of the besieged terrorists. Our political correspondent Gad Becker learned more about this:

[Begin Becker recording] Are the terrorists really about to leave Beirut? This is the question that is being asked today in Jerusalem. The United States expressed optimism in this regard. In a message that arrived this morning, the United States expressed its opinion that a relatively good chance for an arrangement in Beirut and for the withdrawal of the terrorists from the city has been created.

The United States asked Israel to be meticulous and to exercise caution so as not to harm this chance. There are no clear details of this, but apparently among the thus far unresolved problems is the question of whether the terrorists would leave armed or not. As for the destination -- again based on assessments we heard -- it is said to be Libya or Egypt, to be reached by sea.

Political sources in Jerusalem suggested that these varying reports be viewed cautiously, as we have already witnessed all sorts of changes in the last few days. Nonetheless, perhaps this time the remedy [motza] has really been found.

In the last few days the terrorists were -- in addition to the tight military siege -- also under very heavy political pressure. Their hope for support from the Arab foreign ministers who convened in Tunis was shattered and the picture presented by political circles is that in fact the larger part of the Arab world demands that the PLO leave Beirut without doing battle with the Israelis. For its part, the Cabinet allowed the political moves to continue by its resolution yesterday. It looks as though the announcement on the conditions for the arrangement made public after the Cabinet session was received favorably in Washington and helped advance the process. Now Jerusalem is waiting for new developments. There are still quite a few open questions and problems; but to repeat, there is likewise a feeling that progress has been made. The next few days -- perhaps even the next few hours -- will not doubt make the picture even clearer. [end recording]

SHARON ON EFFORTS TO REMOVE PLO FROM W. BEIRUT

TA281336 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1255 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Here is a report just received from the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee from our correspondent Moshe Hakohen: In the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee certain optimism has been expressed about the chance that the terrorists will agree to an arrangement in which they will lay down their arms and leave west Beirut by sea.

The committee held a long session this morning with Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, the third in the last 5 days. The defense minister came out against the remarks about the IDF's entry into west Beirut, saying this kind of talk is harmful and might lead the terrorists to feel that Israel will not do everything to make them leave west Beirut.

Why should we give the terrorists the feeling that they are safe from the IDF entering west Beirut, whatever our intentions? asked Sharon. The defense minister again stressed that the Cabinet has not decided to enter west Beirut. In any case, if the terrorists reject the offer included in the Cabinet's decision yesterday, the Cabinet will have to reconvene and more another decision on how to get the terrorist out of west Beirut.

Reiterates Goal

TA281830 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] The defense minister has told the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that Israel is very close to attaining its goal in Lebanon: the liquidation of the PLO. He accused the Alignment representatives of torpedoing the completion of this job, adding that the removal of the Syrians from Lebanon and the establishment of a new political order [seder] there are only secondary objectives and it is not for them that we went to war. He was reacting to criticism voiced during the session by MK's Shim'on Peres and Mordekhay Gur.

Peres said that we did not go to war to create a new order [hesder] in Lebanon, nor is this the reason why soldiers have fallen. The hope of removing foreign forces from Lebanon is similarly impractical.

Gur said many people were killed during the war because of the objectives that have been added to the original objectives. In his opinion the fighting should have been stopped at the first cease-fire, after a week of fighting.

Sharon said it was impossible to stop the fighting at an earlier stage because of the conditions in the area. He emphasized that he had never suggested to the government that west Beirut be entered, because he never thought this ought to have been done.

ONLY 'MATTERS OF HONOR' REMAIN IN PLO WITHDRAWAL

TA281732 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1706 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] This evening cautious optimism was expressed in Jerusalem about the chances that the terrorists will leave Lebanon within the shortest possible time. Political sources in Jerusalem are saying there are grounds to assume that the terrorists will indeed leave Beirut. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer brings us a report about the contacts conducted during the day and a picture of the situation at present:

[Schiffer -- live or recorded] Perhaps within a few hours the entire picture will become clearer and the question of whether the terrorists will leave Beirut will be answered.

This evening, as stated, the most authoritative sources are saying there are grounds for the belief that the terrorists will evacuate Beirut and leave Lebanon. The most feverish contacts were held during the day and the people involved in them were U.S., French, Saudi Arabian, Egyptian and Lebanese representatives.

This morning a consultation was held in the prime minister's office, attended by Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. From the explanations that Philip Habib sent to the meeting from Beirut, it emerged that there are grounds for the assumption that the terrorists will leave Beirut. Now only a few points remain, which may, perhaps, be defined as matters of honor. Israel has no interest in abasing the terrorists and their leaders and it is prepared to permit their departure via the sea and not, as was stated in yesterday's Cabinet decision, via the Beirut-Damascus highway.

According to reports from Lebanon, the terrorists want to evacuate with their personal arms and leave in Lebanon a nucleus of units that will serve in the Lebanese Army and also serve the organization's institutions. On these issues, too, Jerusalem's answers have already been given.

These hours, as I said, are decisive. Over the last few days the terrorists have retracted their words several times and from this follows the caution in the statements by Philip Habib and the government spokesmen in Jerusalem. At any rate, the reports are following each other rapidly.

There is no confirmation in Jerusalem of the report that Egypt sent five ships from Alexandria to Beirut to remove the terrorists. The assessment is that the terrorists will in the end go, most likely to Tripoli, Libya. We will not be wrong if we estimate that the affair is coming to an end. If the terrorists do not leave Lebanon, the Cabinet will meet very soon and decide on other ways to remove them from Beirut.

BEGIN: PLO MUST WITHDRAW OR IDF WILL MOVE IN

TA281924 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1916 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Our Knesset correspondent Moshe Makohen reports that the prime minister has said that if the terrorists do not respond within a short time to Israel's call to leave west Beirut, Israel will remove them from there with all the means at its disposal. Mr Begin told this to Agudat Yisra'el Knesset members. He pointed out that there were no signs that the terrorists and the Syrians were intending to violate the cease-fire, but if they do so, Israel will react with great gravity. After the meeting MK Avraham Shapira, of Agudat Yisra'el, said he and his colleagues had left the meeting with Begin encouraged, and the situation appeared to them to be better than as reported by the media.

Grounds for Hope

TA282005 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has said there are grounds for the hope that the government's call to remove the terrorists from Beirut and Lebanon on fair conditions will not be in vain, and then the IDF will not have to break into their last strongholds. Mr Begin said this in reply to a message he received today from MAPAM leaders Me'ir Ya'air and Ya'agov Hazan. In the message, they had asked him to stop the IDF from entering west Beirut.

SOURCES SAY PLO CANNOT PRESENT CONDITIONS

TA290627 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0612 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Jerusalem is today awaiting reports from U.S. envoy Philip Habib in Beirut on progress toward a political settlement in the city and on the PLO's departure from it. Government sources say the terrorists are not in a position to present conditions and that Israel does not intend to conduct negotiations with them. It is still hoped in Jerusalem that a settlement via diplomatic means will be possible but political circles mention that there have been extreme turns in the terrorists' declarations and intentions. If the political moves fail Israel will consider other means, it is stated in Jerusalem.

'TERRORIST' DISARMAMENT 'UNEQUIVOCAL DEMAND'

TA291049 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1025 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Report by political correspondent Gad Becker -- live]

[Text] It transpires today that the caution recommended yesterday by Israeli sources who referred to the encouraging reports from Beirut is indeed needed. The United States last night announced that there are still difficulties on the way to removing the terrorists from Beirut and Israel was asked to continue to exercise patience.

It seems the various organizations in Beirut are still divided in their views and if agreements were reached with some of the terrorists, those were either canceled or were accompanied by new demands [derishot], demands Israel defines as totally inconceivable.

Political sources say Israel is now keeping its eyes wide open in order to make sure the terrorists are not just trying to gain time with the hope that rescue will come from some direction: European, pan-Arab, Egyptian or another.

It is said in Israel that it should be made clear again, to the United States as well, that the removal of the terrorists from Beirut and disarming them of their heavy arms is an unequivocal demand [tevi'a]. The time factor has significance. The sources say that even if Israel in the meantime continues to render possible the continuation of the political moves, the United States and the Lebanese Governments had better increase their pressure in order to bring an end to what seems a continuing war of nerves.

PFLP SAID TO OPPOSE WEST BEIRUT WITHDRAWAL

TA290520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] The correspondent of the French Europe-1 radio station reported yesterday that only the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] is opposed to the departure of the terrorists from Beirut. The correspondent, quoting Western diplomatic sources, reports that all PLO leaders except George Habash have agreed to hand over their arms to the Lebanese Army.

SHARON VIEWS CEASE-FIRE, POLITICAL EFFORTS

TA281849 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Interview in Hebrew with Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon by Marcelle Sagiv on 28 June -- place not given -- videotaped]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Minister, have the Egyptians been actively trying to bring about an end to the situation that prevails in Beirut, the nearly explosive situation? When did they begin to render their good services in the matter?

[Answer] The terrorists' predicament in Beirut is very difficult. The IDF has completed its missions. At present we control the vital, strategic junctions in Lebanon, the control of which prevents any possibility of a Syrian return to Beirut and which precludes any possibility of the entry of reinforcements to the terrorists in Beirut. Actually, in this respect the terrorists are besieged. We are not besieging the civilian population; it is free to move around, which it does, but the terrorists are completely blockaded [hesger male] and their situation is certainly difficult.

The Egyptians took action at their own initiative without contacting us. What is important, in my opinion, is that the terrorists know it is necessary to take advantage of the situation that it is necessary to take advantage of the situation that exists now, to take advantage of yesterday's Cabinet resolution saying that we will allow the terrorists to get out of Lebanon safely in their full strength after they lay down their arms, which will be handed over to the Lebanese Army which will in turn be the force to enter Beirut. They have the possibility, in my mind, to save their lives. I think it would be a pity if more blood is shed.

[Question] Has the cease-fire really been maintained since last Friday night?

[Answer] The cease-fire is holding, but not entirely. There was an incident in which the terrorists hit our forces last night. We did not react because we are still hoping the terrorists will understand they have the chance to save their lives. We have given them a generous opportunity to leave Beirut in safety and with dignity.

[Question] Mr Sharon, the political efforts began with the arrival of U.S. envoy Philip Habib, who has been in the region 3 weeks already. Is he continuing his efforts? In fact, the Cabinet resolution stated that upon the liberation of Beirut, the political negotiations will begin. Will it start right now? What will Israel's demands [drishot] be in the framework of such negotiations and what role will the United States play? Perhaps you are prepared to elaborate a bit?

[Answer] What Israel is concerned with is safety along its northern border. Israel will no longer allow the state of affairs that had taken shape in Lebanon over a period of years where the terrorist organizations operated against Israel, whether directly through Israel's northern border or through other borders, whether through the transfer of arms or the issuance of directives to the terrorists who operated inside Israel, or through aid to international terrorism which operated in many places around the world -- in fact all over the world -- against Jews, against Israeli institutions and hit non-Jewish elements as well. Such a situation will be intolerable to Israel and will be totally unacceptable, under any circumstances.

In our opinion -- and we still do not wish to interfere in Lebanon's domestic affairs -- a strong, legitimate government must be set up in Lebanon in accordance with the prevailing Lebanese Constitution. Such a government should be able to control its territory. In order for such a government to be established, and for it to be able to carry out its duties, naturally a number of conditions must first exist. The establishment of the government has to be done as soon as conceivably possible so that there will be someone to negotiate with as well.

[Question] Is there any chance for this?

[Answer] I believe that, despite the well-known existing differences in Lebanon and in view of the bitter expereinces of the inhabitants of Lebanon, which were extremely bitter, costing more than 100,000 dead and more than 300,000 wounded since 1975 -- which is a terrible figure for so small a nation as Lebanon -- after this experience there are leaders in Lebanon who understand the need to establish such a government.

One thing must, however, be remembered: Such a government will not be able to function and operate as long as there are Syrian forces or conquering forces in Lebanon -- and such forces have been there since January 1976 and it makes no difference what their pretext for being there is. They are conquering forces in the fullest sense of the word.

Such a government will not be able to function -- I would even say it would not be able to be established -- as long as there are terrorists in Beirut; and south of Beirut, after all, the terrorists have been eliminated, but I am talking about Beirut. In order for such a government to be sovereign and independent, to function so that it can reconstruct and rehabilitate its country, rebuild and repair all the suffering caused by the PLO and by the Syrians for years, it naturally needs to have the country purged of any foreign forces. When I say all foreign forces, I mean that there should not be a terrorist, a PLO member, on its soil, that no Syrian soldier will be found there, or even an Israeli soldier.

[Question] Mr Defense Minister, one of the recurring questions is whether the war against the terrorist organizations in Lebanon can put an end to terrorist actions in general? On the other hand, the inhabitants of Judaea, Smaria and Gaza must surely wonder how the latest events will affect the next phase of the peace process and the autonomy talks. Perhaps now, as you are being interviewed on the television's Arabic program, you can give them at least a partial answer to these questions?

[Answer] Our campaign in Lebanon is not a war against the Palestinian people. In no way is it such. We are striving for and seeking a solution involving peaceful coexistence with the Palestinian people. Our campaign in Lebanon was a campaign against the PLO, aimed at dealing a lethal blow to PLO terrorism.

In our opinion the PLO is not the representative of the Palestinian people. We have succeeded, through this difficult campaign, in dealing a very severe blow to the terrorist organizations, and certainly we have harmed the PLO's status as a political organization.

I think this opens a wider possibility for a dialogue with the Palestinian inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza toward finding a solution of peaceful coexistence. I believe it is possible to find such a solution and that we can live together side by side and that the moment the Palestinian inhabitants are free of the fear of the PLO's terrorism, we will be able to reach an arrangement for peaceful coexistence.

[Question] Mr defense Minister, will you initiate meetings with Judaea, Samaria and Gaza leaders? Will you personally try to prompt them to hold such talks?

[Answer] I have held such meetings in the past. I hope, if I find some time in a few days, to renew these meetings. I believe in the need to talk. When one talks, solutions are found. We will find solutions and then we will be able to live in peace. I believe in this peace.

SHAMIR ON CRITICISM OF LEBANON INVASION

TA281623 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1555 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] In reply to a motion to the Knesset agenda submitted by MK Ge'ula Kohen, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said there is no need to establish an information ministry to explain Israel's positions. The problem is political, not one of information. There is currently a consensus in the world that is hostile to Israel and it would be difficult to attack this consensus with information.

The minister said of all things the greatest damage to Israel is done by those in our midst who criticize us while the fighting is still going on.

[Begin Shamir recording] When I met enemies and foes, I found out that one of their most important arguments was: Look, Mr Minister, and see what the Jewish public says; listen to what the people in Israel say. Every single, marginal voice resounds there in a thousand echoes. They are interested in this, and it encourages them. This is perhaps the most important factor that helps our enemies on that front. With the speed of lightening every Jewish or Israeli voice critical of the Peace for Galilee Operation is being transmitted, and every such criticism reaches the caves housing the 'Arafat-like murderers in Beirut and the political bureaus of their supporters and sympathizers in various communities in the world. [end recording]

That was Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir at the Knesset this afternoon.

PERES: ALIGNMENT OPPOSES IDF ENTRY IN W. BEIRUT

TA281152 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres has said the Alignment should not stage demonstrations but must make do with airing its views in the Knesset. In his opinion, this is the most effective and correct way at a time when the danger exists that the battles may resume, although the Alignment will do everything possible to prevent their resumption. Nevertheless, Mr Peres refrained from expressing his opinion about the demonstrations held to date against continuing the war in Lebanon.

In an interview with our correspondent Amnon Nadav, Peres said the Alignment continues to support the original objectives of the Peace for Galilee Operation as well as the accomplishment of additional political achievements, on the condition that the government strives to prevent them [as heard] through political rather than military means. Peres added that the Alignment would under no circumstances join a political consensus regarding entering west Beirut. According to him, the IDF must remain deployed along the lines it has reached because this will make it easier for the United States to achieve the political objectives it set out to attain.

Comments on Cabinet Decision

TA281322 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1130 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Interview with Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres by correspondent on party affairs Amnon Nadav on 18 June — place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Nadav] Referring to yesterday's Cabinet decision, Shim'on Peres said:

[Peres] I am certainly ready to elaborate on the Alignment's decision and whoever wants to may compare it with the government's positions. At this time, I do not want to be the government's interpreter or to attack the government; I want to explain our own positions.

In order to conclude the Peace for Galilee Operation we need an effective multinational force that will prevent the return of the terrorists, the cannons and the katyushas to an area 40 - 45 km north of the Israeli border. To enable the establishment of such a force two things are required: first, the agreement of the Lebanese Government. Just as the multinational force with Egypt would not have been established without the agreement of Egypt and Israel, so is the agreement of both governments required in this case. Second, it is necessary to receive the agreement of the governments which send troops to this force. Both these requirements have not yet been reached.

[Question] Are there any things on which the Alignment will never agree to a consensus?

[Answer] The Alignment was, is and will be opposed to the entry of the IDF into Beirut. We believe this will weaken and harm Israel rather than strengthen it.

[Question] In your opinion, is the PLO currently not one of the key elements in political negotiations?

[Answer] The PLO is the key element in preventing peace between us and the Palestinians. The PLO has been dealt a blow and the Palestinian problem has not yet been resolved. In my opinion, the Palestinian problem has not been resolved because of, among other things, the positions of the PLO and its predecessors, namely, Shuqayri and the mufti of Jerusalem. In my opinion, the right and desirable partners are -- and this also accords with the Camp David agreement -- Jordan, with which there is a border dispute, on the one hand and representatives of the inhabitants of the terroritories on the other.

[Question] How long do you believe the IDF should remain in Lebanon in order to accomplish all the objectives you stipulated?

[Answer] I would like it to be as short as possible. Therefore, I would work according to priorities, the first priority being the 40-km buffer zone in addition to a multinational force.

[Question] That is to say, do you not limit the IDF's presence in Lebanon through your objectives?

[Answer] Through these objectives I am not setting a limit to the IDF's presence in Lebanon; otherwise, the entire Peace for Galilee Operation would have been worthless.

Conditions for IDF Withdrawal

TA281612 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1528 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres today repeated that the Alignment is against an IDF entry into west Beirut. Our correspondent (Pe'rli) Shahar heard what MK Shim'on Peres had to say at a news conference in Tel Aviv:

[Begin Peres recording] We think an entry into Beirut would be a political mistake, because it is doubtful that a government established while we are in Beirut would be recognized by the world as a legitimate government. Many psychological problems would be involved. The problem is not a military one -- it is not a purely military one. I have no doubt that the IDF has the power to penetrate Beirut, just as it has fulfilled all the missions given it.

The Americans lost Vietnam in Washington, not in Vietnam. And there is no doubt that the films from the battlefields in Lebanon -- even though the IDF has refrained from destruction for destruction's sake, and although the IDF was very cautious about harming civilians -- have caused Israel unimaginable damage. [end recording]

[Shahar] Peres said that two main conditions should be set for the removal of the IDF from Lebanon: first, driving the terrorists 40 km away from the northern border and the establishment of a multinational force; second, conditions that would permit the establishment of a multinational force as the foundation of a stable government in Lebanon. As a goal, not a condition, Peres said, the removal of the PLO and the Syrian Army from Lebanon should be demanded [litbo'ah]. The Labor Party chairman also said: Israel must emphasize that the blow the PLO has taken in Lebanon is not a substitute for a solution to the Palestinian problem, but not through negotiations with the PLO.

[Begin Peres recording] The PLO is today an Arab elite [last word in English] without an orderly organization, with 15 quarrelling organizations, without a movement, without a nation, without a country. At the bottom of the PLO ladder, there are definite signs of a mafia [last word in English], of threats, of terrorism, of blackmail. It is no coincidence that the Arab world has viewed the blow to the PLO in silence.

I think that conditions have been created today -- on the contrary -- to speak with representatives of the territories and to speak with Jordan. It would be a mistake to enter into direct negotiations with that organization that adheres to terror, to the idea of the destruction of Israel and to the procedural [last word in English] anger it is conducting. [end recording]

Likud Sources Respond

TA290838 Jerusalem POST in English 29 Jun 82 p 3

[Report by political correspondent Sara Honig]

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv -- If the Alignment openly campaigns against the government's handling of the war in Lebanon, the Likud will accuse the opposition of helping to undermine Israel's psychological warfare against the Palestine Liberation Organization and thereby forcing the government to resort to military action in west Beirut, highly-placed and authoritive Likud sources told the Jerusalem POST.

The sources also said the Likud would then hold the Alignment responsible for the resulting increased casualties on all sides, on the grounds that it would have helped defeat efforts to evict the terrorists holed up in west Beirut by non-violent methods. This is the emerging Likud and government line, the sources said.

Labour Party Chairman Shim'on Peres reacted yesterday by saying that "This Likud line is nonsense. Begin himself publicly undertook not to enter Beirut."

Peres was speaking at a meeting in his office with political reporters in which he served notice on the government "in no uncertain terms, that there never will be any national consensus on entering west Beirut."

"We will not compromise on this point and will not allow the government to create a favourable public opinion to such a move at home," he said.

In political circles this announcement was seen as indicating that "the fat is in the fire" and that a political clash between the two major parties is no longer avoidable.

The Likud argument is that the government "would not like to see soldiers fighting from hotel to hotel in downtown Beirut," the POST was told.

At the same time, however, the government is convinced that "no viable agreement can be achieved in Lebanon if the terrorists remain in Beirut and lord it over the government there." The effort now is concentrated on evicting them by "extreme psychological pressure."

This, it is said, is a "very sensitive and delicate situation. If the terrorists hear that Israel might not act against them because of great opposition from within the country, they would feel safer, and would not leave or agree to any non-violent solution.

"Any public utterances which stiffen the PLO's stand directly increase the likelihood that military action might in the end be necessary, with all the bloody ramifications it may entail," says the Likud line.

Thus, if Labour persists in an open campaign "and a lot of unnecessary and incredibly damaging talk about Beirut, we will tell the public that the Alignment will be at least to some extent responsible for the casualties which its irresponsibility will bring," it is said in the Likud.

Peres, however, says that "Begin himself has worked against his psychological warfare notion, when he told the Knesset that the goal is securing a cordon sanitaire of 40 kilometres from the northern border. He said we wouldn't go into Beirut. He promised this to American leaders. This has become public knowledge, so what does he want from us? What kind of sophistry is it, when Begin himself told millions of people that we will not enter Beirut?"

Sources close to the prime minister deny that Begin promised the American leadership during his recent visit to Washington that Israel would under no circumstances enter west Beirut.

BEN-ELISAR CRITICIZES FRENCH ATTITUDE ON LEBANON

TA281126 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee Chairman Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar has accused Western states, and especially France, of hypocritical behavior during the Lebanon crisis. France did not react, he said, when the PLO slaughtered the civilian population in Ad-Damur. There are those in Israel who are very disappointed that today the country is talked about in the same terms which were used at the time to refer to the occupation forces in France. It is not only the French media that is behaving hypocritically and dishonestly, but also certain politicians, Ben-Elisar said.

The chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee was speaking in an interview on the Europe-1 [illegible]sion network. He stressed that in his opinion elimination of the PLO will not totally resolve the Palestinian problem, but it might make its resolution easier. He said Israel would prefer to resolve the problem of the PLO presence in Beirut by diplomatic means.

YOSEF HARIF REVIEWS BEGIN'S TALKS WITH REAGAN

TA251254 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 25 Jun 82 pp 14, 16

[Yosef Harif commentary: "'Hang on Strong,' Haig Advised Begin Prior to His Meeting With President Reagan"]

[Excerpts] The first meeting Prime Minister Nemahem Begin held in the United States as part of the political part of his visit was held last Friday with Secretary of State Alexander Haig. It was a meeting designed to prepare for the prime minister's meeting with President Reagan at the White House the following Monday.

Begin reviewed the developments on the Lebanese front and reported to Haig on the situation as it was up to that time, as he had heard about it, up to the point of the meeting itself, from Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon. Haig for his part assessed the attitudes in the administration in view of the new situation created as a result of the "Peace for Galilee" Operation. Haig was free of all the conservative concepts that have so far guided the Washington policymakers and was satisfied that new opportunities have been created and opened for Washington as a result of the new reality Israel had shaped in Lebanon.

Upon taking leave of the prime minister, Secretary Haig told him, "Hang on strong" [last three words transliterated into Hebrew], meaning: "Stand firmly on your opinion," "don't give up."

No doubt Haig's "slip of the tongue," when he talked about Israel's battles in Lebanon in such terms as "us" and "ours," largely reflected his views, which again found expression in the preparatory meeting with Begin and in his attempt to influence the administration's position given the new reality.

Haig naturally could not tell the prime minister what he would hear from the President or whether the President already had a firm view on subjects likely to be discussed at their meeting, such as: the actual removal of the terrorists from Lebanon, the removal of all foreign forces from it -- that is, the Syrian Army (and the terrorists) since Israel announced from the start that it wants to get out of Lebanon as soon as possible, upon the establishment of a multinational force in which the United States will participate. All one could understand was that Reagan was "showing openness" and that he is ready to listen and learn. Namely: Much depends on Begin's ability to convince Reagan of the justness of Israel's positions. That may have been the import of Haig's "happy journey" message: Be strong....

And Begin, when he arrived in Washington on Sunday of last week just before his meeting with Reagan at the White House, really needed some support. It is not only because of the hostility part of the U.S. press had shown toward him -- this attitude culminating in the "Begin, go home" headline. But Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger came out against Israel in the open, just before Begin's meeting with the President, saying that Washington should be firm with Begin in order to show its Arab friends that the United States completely disagrees with Israel's resorting to military means and power.

One thing is clear: Begin's visit to Washington -- and, after all, the advice people gave him against going not only come from the opposition ranks but also from the coalition -- as essential and in good time. If he had not gone to the United States, who knows what may have been "cooked up" there and who could tell who would have had the upper hand: Weinberger or Haig.

One of the phenomena we could discern in Washington was that the highest echelon -- that is to say, the President -- "does not always have the facts."

Reagan himself admitted that he was influenced by what he watched on television and was "surprised" to hear from Begin things he did not know about or that were not clear to him before. Another phenomena, pointed out by a senior Israeli source in the prime minister's entourage, is not necessarily connected with the topics discussed by Begin and Reagan, even though they are somewhat linked. He said: The information the President gets, which serves as "raw material" for the decisions and resolutions made, is not checked well enough. For example: toward the close of the second conversation in the Roosevelt room, Secretary of State Haig got a report which he shared with the President and all those in attendance: Mr President -- he said to Reagan -- I have just received an updated report saying that the Soviet Embassy in Beirut was shelled.

Who knows in what way the "updated report" the administration got would have been handled had the Israelis not been present there.

Begin remarks: Assuming that the hit on the Soviet Embassy is true, who said the shell was Israeli?

Haig admitted that, indeed, the report he received was from a press source....

The chief of the IDF General Staff's Intelligence Branch, Maj Gen Yehdshu'a Sagi, was present during the meeting and commented: It is only a report by AFP. Let's not take it too seriously....

If it were not for the Israeli contribution to the assessment of this information brought to Haig and, through him, to Reagan, Begin -- had he not gone to the United States and had he instead remained in Jerusalem -- might have received an urgent message from Reagan expressing deep concern about the events in Lebanon in general and the attack on the Soviet Embassy in particular.

Even in his first, private conversation with the prime minister it already transpired that the president is well-enough acquainted with the issue at hand. He had before him working papers drawn up by his aides. The moment the conversation went to things beyond what was stated in the working papers, the president sounded and looked as though he was fumbling, while talking, and he seemed not always to find his way out of the maze. Sometimes, when he could not formulate a clear position when faced with the counterarguments voiced by his interlocutors, he would come out with a nonstatement such as: "Yes, but we must make progress...."

In this respect, too, it is a good thing the visit took place now, at this stage, at the outset of the political campaign when the leaders of the Washington administration are trying to consolidate their opinion both toward Lebanon and toward Jordan and the autonomy.

It would be difficult to assess the extent of influence Begin's words had on the president, but there is no doubt that were it not for this meeting we would have been facing various phenomena in various spheres. Thus, for instance, the subject of the supply of arms to Jordan was also broached during the meeting. Reagan asked Begin for Israel to accept this arms deal with Jordan, using the traditional reason: It is better for us to supply arms to Jordan, arms that would not be used against you, than to have sophisticated arms supplied to Jordan by the Soviets.

Begin did not accept this well-used contention and said the argument that these arms would not be directed against Israel does not hold water since it has already been proved that in 1967 Jordan used U.S.-made arms against Israel. As for Reagan's request that Israel accept the deal, even if by just keeping silent about it, Begin replied: Mr President, I have never misled anyone, and I would certainly never mislead you, as President. Therefore, allow me to tell you that not only will we not accept this deal, but we will moreover launch a campaign against it to the best of our ability. Arms are a danger to Israel's existence. Remember this.

As for your argument that Jordan is moderate, let me tell you that your notion of "moderation" is unacceptable to us. Look, for example, at Saudi Arabia, a country that to our mind is extremist but to you seems moderate. Incidentally, have you noticed the cycle that has been created, of which you are part, in regard to Saudi Arabia -- the cycle of arms and money? You pay billions for oil, Saudi Arabia gives billions to the PLO to purchase arms and it purchases those arms from the Soviet Union. It follows that U.S. money goes to the Soviet Union and the arms financed by the United States are supplied to the greatest foe of the United States. Take a close look at things and pay attention; this is the "moderate" Saudi Arabia.

Another U.S. expression made by the President in the course of the talks with Begin, that "we are working together," gives rise to the hope that the cooperation between the United States and Israel is not only tactical, but also strategic in essence (even though no one, according to Begin, this time mentioned the memorandum of understanding....)

Many questions, of course, that may have perhaps intentionally been left in the dark still remained: It is not clear whether or not the United States would ultimately agree to participate in the multinational force in Lebanon. (Reagan only promised to review the subject and Haig noted that it would be difficult to tell what the U.S. position would be for two reasons: the "brutal experience" as he called it the United States had in regard to the establishment of the Sinai Multinational Force and Observers, and the projected opposition in Congress.) When, if at all, will the autonomy talks be resumed?

(Someone suggested that Begin solve the problem of the venue of the talks by conducting them on the high seas, on a boat, which will automatically resolve the difficulty presented by the demand that they be held in Jerusalem, which has become a hurdle. To this Begin remarked: The closest sea to Jerusalem is the Dead Sea and one cannot sail boats on it.) Will the United States give up the arms deal with Jordan? Will Begin's suggestion that the refugees be resettled in Arab countries -- just as Israel had absorbed 8,000,000 Jewish refugees from the Arab countries -- be considered? (Begin told Reagan: "With a little bit of good will it is possible to solve the refugee problem.") More such questions of this sort will in all likelihood be shoved to the fringes until after an arrangement [hesder] for Lebanon is determined.

It is true that the last meeting Begin held in Washington, in the Senate, was difficult, but the administration will also have to learn a moral and a lesson from it. Begin called that event "the most piquant" of all his meetings in Washington.

Begin replied to his critics with pride, self-assurance and without any hesitation and even when he was in the company of the President his interlocutor was not granted immunity. This was true in regard to the meeting in the White House with Reagan.

Mr President, said Begin, with your permission I would like to ask Mr Weinberger something.

Go right ahead.

Unfortunately, I am not in the right business. Mr Weinberger: If I were a television interviewer I would ask you some difficult questions. Since I am no interviewer, let me ask you here (at the White House) some difficult questions. [sentence as published]

At this juncture Begin gave Weinberger "a lecture" for having said on television that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon is like the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands. (Begin, angrily: Did the Falkland inhabitants shoot at the Argentines? Are the Falkland residents the PLO or the Falkland liberation organization?)

On the airplane on the way back to Israel Begin told of one other incident: One day he got a message from Haig asking us to exercise "absolute restraint." Do you know what I answered him? "No human being alive has ever gotten such a pledge from me when Israel is being attacked. This was a week before the Peace for Galilee Operation. This time no one argued in the United States that they were surprised by the operation as they did after the IDF attacked the Iraqi nuclear reactor or after the Golan Law was legislated. I did not tell them what we were going to do and when we were going to act in Lebanon, but from my messages to Reagan and Haig that preceded the operation they could have perceived that we were capable of doing such a thing."

In your conversation, did the President ever voice a complaint? [question as published]

"No, the President did not complain, but only talked about the uneasy 'perception' [last word transliterated into Hebrew] and the impression created in the public that many civilians have been hit. But when I explained to him at great length how things really were, he saw the picture and demonstrated good will."

Someone in the Senate may yet "twitch his nose" in disgust. Some member of the media may yet come out with the call "Begin, go home!" However, the administration, including the President, understands now, after the visit, a lot more than it did before it.

PERES ON OPPOSITION'S ROLE DURING LEBANON CRISIS

TA251418 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 25 Jun 82 pp 9, 16 "The Town" supplement

[Interview with Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres by Orit Shohat -- date and place not given]

[Text] Question: Since the beginning of the war in Lebanon you have not said anything decisive for or against the IDF operation.

Answer: I am against using the IDF to achieve political goals. The IDF is designed only to guard the security of Israel. The defense aim of the operation should have remained the securing of a 40-45 km strip free of katyushas. All the additional aims the government would like to achieve in Lebanon should be achieved through political efforts, even if they fail.

Question: Do you agree with the political aims? All our bargaining cards lie with the siege of Beirut by the IDF.

Answer: I would not suggest using the IDF as a political bargaining card. A possibility has been created for the United States and the Lebanese, working together, to restore Lebanon's sovereignty, but it is impossible to have a government there that is dependent on our force, or on a force that depends on us. The minute we leave, such a government would be left hanging in midair.

Question: Is there a possibility for a government which will be satisfactory to us but not dependent on our force?

Answer: There are people in Lebanon who are afraid of one another more than they are afraid of the Syrians or the Israelis. Only a very sensitive balance can hold them together.

Question: When you suggest using the IDF only for achieving defensive aims, what do you mean?

Answer: A defensive aim means the security of the citizens of Israel.

Question: Can this be stretched to mean that establishing a certain government in Lebanon is also a defensive aim of Israel?

Answer: The concept of defensive aim is very clearly defined: when there is a danger to a settlement or to part of it. We cannot remain in Lebanon for years and years to protect a Lebanese government that would be to our liking. This is a defensive disadvantage, not an advantage. The problems we would have there would be more difficult than the problems we have in the West Bank. The price is too high.

Question: If we are talking about an immediate security threat -- can you in all honesty say that a week before the war in Lebanon you were worried about the security of the Galilee settlements? Was not the name given to the operation designed only to mislead?

Answer: I confess that there is a dilemma here for someone like me. Let us say that I do have criticisms about the reasons for this operation but I am wondering whether this is the time to voice them. I ask the question not for tactical reasons but out of a sense of responsibility. When Israel is attacked by the world, when most of the men are enlisted, when there is the danger of war reigniting -- is this the right time for criticism?

Question: If not now, then when? After the fact?

Answer: Even if I do voice criticism now I will not change the situation; I can only make things more difficult for the people. We were informed of the operation after it began, and then it was too late to have any influence on things.

Question: When you were informed was it on the limited or the extended operation? Did you know in advance about Beirut?

Answer: Not formally, but I thought that the situation would develop as it has. When Begin announced the operation the forces were already on their way. What should we have done as a responsible opposition? Should we have made the people seem divided in the eyes of the world and in the eyes of our own soldiers? I see a difference between consensus and unity. The moment peoples' lives are in danger, unity becomes a necessary component for winning.

Question: If I understood you correctly, you were not concerned about the peace of the Galilee 1 week before this operation began?

Answer: No, certainly not.

Question: Meaning -- it was not a war for the defense of the northern settlements?

Answer: I will repeat -- I began justifying the operation the moment the shelling of our settlements began. What happened before that calls for discussion and analysis, but not today.

Question: From what you say I get the impression that you are not convinced the war in Lebanon was absolutely necessary, and yet you are nonetheless silent. What is the limit for silence? When does responsibility turn into irresponsibility?

Answer: The minute I do not have a different answer to the shelling of the Galilee, no matter what caused it, I have to be silent. Before the shooting began I had a different answer, but from that moment on there was no alternative. Whoever says the war is not justified must ask whether 'Arafat's attack on the Galilee was justified.

Question: As an answer to the air force bombing, it was at least expected and understandable.

Answer: By no means. The air force bombing was carried out against limited military targets of the terrorists, whereas they were shelling our civilian settlements.

Question: 'Arafat is not confronted with military targets, only civilians.

Answer: Then he should not fight.

Question: Do you expect 'Arafat to act like a state? The PLO is a terrorist organization while we are a sovereign state.

Answer: So how do you fight a terrorist organization? I agree that we cannot expect it to act like a state. But I will say it again -- how should I have responded to the thousands of phone calls I received from our people in the northern settlements? I had to give short-term answers. What could I have said? A child can be born out of love, or without planning, or as a result of rape. There is a difference between the reasons and the result -- but the moment it is born the reasons become secondary and I have to start thinking about what to do with the child.

Question: Meaning that since the child called war is already born, you will let the government take care of it without interruption?

Answer: What does without interruption mean? We wanted to be an effective opposition, not a demagogic one. We preferred going to Begin rather than going to the press. We did not sit on the fence throughout the war. Whoever reads my speech in the Knesset will see that in it I publicly recorded all our conditions for the operation. It is true I said all those things in a positive way because our soldiers were out in the field already. In addition to that we intervened three times. We went to Begin to express our opposition to the expansion of the operation's aims.

Question: It was said in the papers that you and Rabin went to Begin against your will, because the majority of the party wanted it.

Answer: We were not sure going to Begin would be effective. Our opinion did not differ greatly from the party's opinion. The minute the issue was settled by a majority vote I told Yitzhaq: "Let us go, even if we do not have any influence."

Question: Begin was against a war in Lebanon throughout last year. Would he perhaps have changed his mind had you expressed your unequivocal reservations in the first stage?

Answer: The fact is that Begin called the Alignment only after the IDF had crossed the border. It cannot be said that he did not know the Alignment's opinion on the war. After all, there were speeches on this subject for a long time.

Question: How many times did you go to Begin?

Answer: Three times -- about the cease-fire, about the bombing of the cities and about the Syrian intervention.

Question: Are you aware that you played into his hands? Was not the formal act of informing the opposition intended, in actual fact, to put it out of action?

Answer: Begin was wrong in the way he treated the opposition. I am not complaining; I can live with it. But he did not consult us on the bombing of the cities. We read about it in the papers like everybody else. To the best of my knowledge, in all previous incidents the opposition was invited a day before and not on D-day.

Question: Reporters and members of your party hinted that you knew in advance about the operation, and that is why you do not want to voice criticism.

Answer: I did not receive information. I only predicted. I sat in this room on Saturday night with the Alignment's members of the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, and I gave them an evaluation of the situation which, I regret to say, has been proved correct.

Question: If you had an idea of the situation, and this must have been based on something, could you not have done something in order to prevent the war?

Answer: What could I have done? Anybody reading the papers knew what I knew. I had no secret information.

Question: Let us go back to the matter of silence out of responsibility. Are you, in any case and without reservations, in favor of silence from the minute the shooting starts?

Answer: I do not like the expression "in any case." I was against the bombing of the nuclear reactor in Iraq, although it was very popular with the public.

Question: This was after the bombing took place.

Answer: I wrote a letter to Begin beforehand; he even advertised it.

Question: Why do you prefer meetings and letters and not a public discussion on a matter that might cause a national disaster?

Answer: If I talk during the war I will put the soldiers in the field in graver danger; I will raise the morale of the PLO. This is dangerous.

Question: It might also stop the war a little sooner.

Answer: All of us have children and friends in the army. We can do no more than that. I have had many calls to preserve the unity of the people at a time like this. Thousands of written and oral calls. This is also the desire of the soldiers.

Question: Could you not at least try to limit the operation to its 40-km range with a little stronger opposition?

Answer: No. The reasons given for the deviation from the 40 km were military. As a responsible member of the opposition, I could not contribute to lowering public morale.

Question: Does this not give permission to this or to another government to do whatever it likes, on the assumption that the opposition will not interfere?

Answer: There is no such guarantee.

Question: Suppose tomorrow a war breaks out over a "new agreement" in Jordan. The minute it breaks out, can we assume that you will deem it proper to remain silent?

Answer: I already gave the example of the reactor in Iraq. I expressed my opinion then even though tomatoes were thrown at me. I must approach this case by case. I can also give an opposite example: We supported the Begin government on the subject of peace, even though we disagreed with many parts of it. We are not opposed to peace, and not opposed to security.

Question: The impression has been created that you are only an opposition on marginal issues. You submit motions of no confidence on tax hikes, for example, but not on the war.

Answer: That is far from the truth. We oppose the settlements, we oppose annexation, we oppose entering western Beirut, we oppose suppressing freedom of speech. These are most serious matters, and there has never been an opposition that was as practical and responsible as ours, not just a demagogic opposition.

Question: Journalists who are not suspected of being your opponents, such as Mati Golan, Dan Margalit, Yesha'yahu Benporat, claim that you have lost everything in this war. Some claim that politically you have lost more than 'Arafat has.

Answer: I have been buried so many times that I have reached the point of not getting worked up anymore. Those who say that I have lost everything make contradictory claims: Mati Golan says I should have opposed the war more vigorously, Dan Margalit says I should have given the govenment more support.

Question: In fact, both sides are saying one thing: that you, as the leader of the largest opposition party, have not expressed a firm opinion one way or the other and that is all.

Answer: Anyone who reads my speeches in the Knesset will be unable to say that my opinion is not firm. I know that I have acted according to my conscience. Back in January I submitted a document called "Document of Conscience" to the Labor Party office, and there is not one deviation in it from what I think at present. The difference between me and the other party members is that, as chairman of the Labor Party, what I say is more binding; I have to formulate resolutions that bind the party.

Question: From statements by various Labor Party members it is hard to say that you have a position for or against this war. And, because of this, it appears, the announcements you have issued over the last few days are also neither sharp nor firm.

Answer: That is the cost of a democratic, pluralistic party.

Question: If there is no line, then in fact you cannot propose an alternative.

Answer: The line is determined by the majority. Matters are brought to a vote and there have been several such votes during the war. I am not a censor, nor do I gag the mouths of party members. That is one of the differences between me and Begin. In the Likud there are also differences of opinion: Berman, Zeigerman, the NRP. Why are people only sniping at the Alignment?

Question: Among those who have been against the war there is also the view that if we have already reached Beirut, we should eliminate the PLO command headquarters and press for a "new order." What is your view?

Answer: The Alignment is vigorously opposed to conquering western Beirut. First, the IDF has never entered an Arab capital, and this is a bad precedent. Second, even if we eliminate the PLO command headquarters, we have not destroyed the PLO. Third, there are foreign embassies there; and, fourth, that means a continuation of the bloodbath. I am against entering western Beirut, unequivocally.

Question: What would you propose should be done with western Beirut? It does not appear that the option of disarmament is acceptable to 'Arafat.

Answer: To permit the establishment of an independent Lebanese government that would deal with this.

Question: Under what conditions and when would you propose that the IDF retreat?

Answer: As soon as a multinational force is established.

Question: Without any connection to what happens to the terrorists in western Beirut?

Answer: Yes. If the terrorists want to leave, they should be allowed to leave.

Question: Do you believe this war is a joint Israeli-U.S. campaign?

Answer: No. I do not believe the Americans knew about it in advance. But since it happened, they regarded the limited campaign as a certain opening -- not the entire administration, but a part of it.

Question: Do you foresee a military success in this war?

Answer: It is a certain military success, not with permanent value. I have been very impressed by the soliders' conduct: no scorn, no looting, no murdering. They deserve medals. The clashes with the Syrians have proved complete superiority. As for the terrorists, they have been given a mortal blow, but this is certainly not the end of them.

Question: What does a "mortal blow" mean? Has the PLO been destroyed as a military organization?

Answer: As a military organization, the PLO has proved that it is incapable of fighting and, on the other hand, it is not prepared to conduct negotiations. A body that declares itself to be a fighting organization and proves that it is incapable of this suffers a psychological and political blow in such a campaign.

Question: The Arabs of the West Bank actually see a PLO military success. They claim that all the Arab armies were defeated by the IDF in the 6-day war, while they have already been holding on for 2 weeks.

Answer: I have heard the Arabs of the West Bank. The Arabs have always tended to see every failure as a success. Even in the 6-day war An-Nasir spoke of success.

Question: What do you think?

Answer: In this campaign several interesting things have been proved. First of all, the Arab countries did not come to the terrorists' aid, not even with lip-service. This is astonishing. It has been proved that the Syrians used the PLO and did not help it. The Arab world almost gave a sigh of relief at the blow the PLO received. It has been proved that, apart from individual terrorists who fought in a respectable manner, the others were incapable of this. What took the IDF so long was the special terrain conditions, not the terrorists' strength. It has been proved that they have large caches which they cannot use in time of need.

Question: If this is so, perhaps the PLO was not, from the beginning, a danger of the sort that justified a war.

Answer: As I said, as soon as they began shelling Galilee I had no other answer. Today, too, I am convinced that there is no military solution to the Palestinian problem.

Question: If you were prime minister now, with half of Lebanon in your hands, what would you do next?

Answer: I could try to begin talks for a resolution to the Palestinian problem. I am not prepared to be a partner in the general euphoria [last word in English], as though this war has resolved any problem at all apart from releasing the northern settlements from artillery.

Question: When you say speak with Palestinians, whom do you mean?

Answer: The inhabitants of the West Bank.

Question: Mustafa Dudin or Bassam ash-Shak'ah?

Answer: Anyone who is chosen by the West Bank inhabitants, on condition that he is not active in a terrorist organization.

Question: The local leadership in the West Bank is almost completely made up of PLO members. Would you agree to talk with them?

Answer: A distinction should be drawn between the emotional-declamatory sphere and the practical one. It has been said that in their emotions they are supports of the PLO, but, in contrast to this, they are prepared to sit down with us at the table. I am prepared for this.

Question: Why do you not call this talks with the PLO?

Answer: I am not prepared to talk with those who use terrorism.

Question: Are there people like that in the West Bank?

Answer: There were people like that.

Question: And today?

Answer: Today I do not know exactly what the situation is. When Al-Qawasimi was elected, he spoke with us, worked with us; 'Arafat has never spoken. A Palestinian Arab, whatever his views, if he is not an active member of the PLO and is prepared to speak, we should speak with him. I was the one who initiated the free elections in the West Bank and I am proud of it. I believe that there is a moral dimension in politics, a significant dimension, and that was the reason for that initiative.

Question: Do you call what is happening in Lebanon these days a "war" or a "campaign?"

Answer: It is correct to call it a war. If we were only fighting the terrorists, I would prefer the word campaign. As soon as we clashed with the Syrians, it became a war.

Question: A war requires Knesset approval.

Answer: Indirectly there was a vote in the Knesset -- a motion of no confidence by the HADASH faction. But we must remember that the Knesset only approved the 40-km campaign. In fact, the Cabinet to this day has not formally informed [the Knesset] of the objectives beyond the 40-km line.

Question: Is it normal to mislead the public and the Knesset like that?

Answer: Generally no, but the Cabinet can claim that there were field necessities -- for example, if the Syrians brought in another brigade, or if the terrorists fired from Syrian territory. The great argument over the procedures and the deviations will be conducted at the end of the fighting.

Question: When is that, the end of the fighting? When the IDF returns home?

Answer: When the shooting stops.

Question: And if the IDF remains in Lebanon for months; years?

Answer: If it takes more than a few weeks, we will initiate an argument.

Question: In this war there is a great deal of talk about the purity of arms [tohar hanesheq], although nobody has made such complaints against the IDF, but against the government. Is it possible to say that there was also purity of arms in the use of the air force?

Answer: I understand that the air force now has very precise weapons and it can choose not only what house it bombs, but even what floor. It is my impression that the air force was very sensitive to this issue.

Question: The very fact of the decision to use the air force against a densely populated city with a minority of terrorists seems reasonable to you?

Answer: The question is whether it is necessary to go to the city at all. After the Cabinet made its decision, I assume that the IDF did its utmost not to harm civilians.

Question: If you were prime minister, would you have attacked Tyre and Sidon?

Answer: I do not know. If I had been told, for example, that all the cannons that fired at the Galilee were actually concentrated in those towns, perhaps I would have decided to do so. I have been defense minister and I know how difficult it is to make such decisions. I am not prepared to write the book of etiquette on war. Not killing civilians is the main consideration, but not the only one. The cannon that fired at Nahariyyah is in Tyre. I was in Tyre after the shelling and it turned my stomach. But the commanders in the field told me there had been no alternative.

Question: 'Ezer Weizman has been quoted as saying that during 10 years of terrorist actions 250 Israeli citizens were killed. Do the possible results of this war justify the cost?

Answer: That is too sensitive a matter. It is against my nature to use such argumentation. [last word in English]

Question: This agrumentation is relevant, if we think that a more stubborn opposition to the war could have saved human lives.

Answer: If I thought that I had the power to save the life of one soldier, I would undoubtedly use that power.

YITZHAQ RABIN INTERVIEWED ON LEBANON SITUATION

TA251146 Jerusalem POST in English 25 Jun 82 p 8

[Report by political correspondent Mark Segal on interview with Alignment MK Yitzhaq Rabin -- on 23 June "in the Knesset members' dining room"]

[Text] Ever the cautious soldier and politician, Yitzhaq Rabin was true to form this week, declining to advance any more than an interim assessment of the political aspects of Operation Peace for Galilee. A fuller review would have to wait until the outcome of the Begin talks in Washington became clear.

But the former prime minister and chief of staff, interviewed by the POST in the Knesset members' dining room on Wednesday, would say that the operation hadn't achieved any of its three goals -- "for which I would not have gone to war."

He recalled having said two months ago, in a previous POST interview, that he opposed full-scale military action in order to bring about a new Lebanese political order, to remove the Syrian Army from that country, or to eliminate the PLO entirely. (He did, at the time, favour a massive strike to avoid a mini-war of attrition on Israel's northern border).

Not one of those goals, with which he in any event disagreed, had been attained, Rabin pointed out. "The Syrian Army has been dealt a serious blow, but it is still in the Lebanon. There are still major Syrian forces in the Al-Biqa' Valley and along much of the Beirut-Damascus highway. And there are company-strength remnants of a Syrian brigade in Beirut itself."

Second, he said, "The PLO has suffered a devastating blow, and its south Lebanese infrastructure has been destroyed. But it still has its hold on Beirut, and forces and arsenals in Tripoli and north Lebanon for that matter, anywhere in Lebanon where the Syrians still hold sway."

As to the third point, Rabin cautioned against over-optimism on the prospects for success of the Committee of National Salvation: "Lebanon has yet to get a strong central government," he said, "and I am doubtful whether such a government could survive in the coming two years without strong outside military backing."

Nevertheless, Rabin thought that the government should be given the opportunity to achieve its aims in the political negotiations to come. And, he warned in the strongest possible terms against initiating any military action to conquer west Beirut, or reopen the battle against the Syrian Army in the Al-Biqa' or on the Beirut-Damascus road.

Still, Rabin could not speak highly enough of the Israeli Defence Forces' achievements, and how the lessons of the Yom Kippur war had been applied -- particularly in regard to emergency supplies, military discipline and operational standards. He also referred glowingly to the air force's successes in eliminating the Syrian missiles, and its successes in air battles with the Syrian Air Force.

All told, the chief of staff of the six day war said the campaign had produced an impressive achievement for IDF and highlighted the superiority of U.S. arms over Soviet weaponry.

At the same time, he thought it essential to keep in mind that this war was conducted under convenient conditions for Israel -- with the IDF facing only a part of the Syrian Army and the terrorists, who never comprised a serious military challenge.

On the other hand, Rabin dwelt on the exceedingly difficult task imposed on the IDF as far as battle morality was concerned. The IDF was faced with the job of conquering populated areas in which terrorists mingled with non-belligerents.

Since the war of independence, Israel has not been confronted with the kind of problem facing the IDF in the conquest of Tyre and Sidon. The army had to find the golden mean between restricting injury to the civilian population and saving the lives of its soldiers.

"Anyone visiting Tyre and Sidon can see that the scenes of destruction were restricted to those areas where fighting took place with the terrorists. I hope it is realized that the IDF even extended the length of the battles for this humane purpose.

"In 'Ayn al-Hulwah, near Sidon, for example, the battle lasted four days because of the long intervals during which intensive efforts were made to separate the non-belligerents from the terrorists. A series of delegations were organized of local dignitaries and of Muslim and Christian clergy. But the PLO commanders were reluctant to let the civilians go.

"I can say without any hesitation that when the army was ordered to take over these cities, it did its utmost to preserve its humanity and morality, which are supreme values for it and for the people of Israel."

Rabin pointed out that the Cabinet's decisions on June 6 set down the operation's aims as removing the terrorist threat to the north, plus the territorial definition of the 40-kilometre zone. Shortly before the IDF moved, the prime minister had on the Sunday, at 11 a.m., called in a Labour Party delegation comprising Shim'on Peres, Hayim Bar-Lev and himself to spell out the operation's goal.

"We gave our approval for the operation as it was defined by the Cabinet decisions. In fact, we know that the operation extended well beyond the government's initial defined target. It's a fact that we are in the eastern suburbs of Beirut and dominate the Beirut-Damascus highway near the Lebanese capital, as well in the Al-Biqa' Valley," he declared.

Following Begin's visit to Washington, Rabin said, there seemed to be general agreement to try the path of negotiations in order to achieve three targets: first, the removal of all foreign forces -- Syrian, Israeli and PLO. Second, the formation of a Lebanese government resting on as broad a coalition base as possible. Third, the creation of an international force to ensure the terrorist-free, 40-kilometre zone along Israel's northern border.

Rabin said that while his party was not in office and did not govern the country, it still faced the question in view of the emergent military reality, of what to support now. While he would not have gone to war (for the reasons enumerated above) for those aims, now that the army had moved, and such a heavy price had been paid, he would urge that the government be enabled to proceed with negotiations. He added: "I have my doubts whether they can be maintained in the long run, even if achieved in part." Here he reiterated his intense opposition to any renewal of the fighting by the IDF, whether the initiative was to take west Beirut or against Syrian troops.

On the other hand, everything should be done to secure the declared aim of the operation, namely peace in Galilee. "We are holding very good cards for this, based on our military achievements. After all it is the most important goal directly affecting the security of this country, and its inhabitants."

When asked to comment on strictures (reputedly originating with Defence Minister Sharon) about his having agreed to the Syrian entry into Lebanon when he was premier in 1976, Rabin replied that he is as convinced today, as he was then, that his decision was right not to send the army to stop the Syrian forces entering Lebanon.

The Syrian move came at the urgent bidding of the beleaguered Christians, he reminded me. "In the latter part of 1976 (June to December), the Syrian Army killed about 3,000 PLO terrorists, twice as many as those who died fighting against the IDF in the present operation.

Moreover, the Israeli Cabinet adopted this line after consultations with the United States. At the time, there was a tacit agreement on a number of issues," Rabin recalled. The Syrian Army was not to cross the so-called "red line" set near the Israeli border, which was parallel to the 40-kilometre zone now being discussed. Here, he added significantly, "When my government left office in June 1977, there were no Syrian troops in that 40-kilometre zone. It's a pity that this situation was not maintained."

It was also tacitly agreed that the Syrians would not introduce missiles into Lebanon, which he noted "was observed, until the Syrian helicopters were shot down in April 1981." The third point was that the Syrian Air Force would not attack Christian targets, and the fourth was that Israel was entitled to fly freely over Lebanon.

SABOTAGE CHARGES EXPLODE ON GOLAN HEIGHTS

TA250017 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2150 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Majdal Shams, 24 Jun (ITIM) -- Damage was caused over the last 2 days to several structures in Mas'adah and Majdal Shams on the northern Golan Heights, following the explosion of bombs apparently planted by the anti-Israeli Golan Druze against pro-Israeli Druze.

The police investigation indicated that on 23-24 June sabotage charges were planted near the houses of pro-Israeli Druze. Two of the charges exploded while the others were discovered and dismantled safely. The bombs that exploded caused damage to the houses of Salman abu Salah, the head of the Jewish-Druze circle in Majdal Shams and the house of (Sahib) abu Salah, who is one of the leading Israeli supporters on the Golan. The two organized a refreshment stand this week for the IDF soldiers in the northern Golan.

The commander of the northern police district, Yitzhaq 'Eran, appointed a special investigative team to examine the cause of the explosions and their perpetrators. The police take a very grave view of these terrorist acts which are the first of their kind in the Golan villages, and will make increased efforts to capture their perpetrators.

28 June Explosion

TA280732 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] An explosive device went off this morning in an empty building in Majdal Shams causing damage. This is the third explosive device to explode in the town within the past few days.

SAGI TO BE REPLACED AS INTELLIGENCE CHIEF

TA271326 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] At the Cabinet session, the prime minister announced the name of the next head of the Mosad. The current commander will conclude his duties within 2 and 1/2 months. The prime minister extended his appreciation and gratitude to the outgoing commander.

OAU SUMMIT TO BE HELD IN TRIPOLI 5-8 AUGUST

AB282015 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] It has been confirmed that the forthcoming summit of OAU heads of state will be held in Tripoli 5-8 August. The meeting will be preceeded by a foreign ministers meeting. These details were given this afternoon by 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary to the People's Committee of the Libyan People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison. He was answering questions from our reporter Michel (Okabanda), who asked the Libyan envoy the purpose of his visit to Cameroon.

[Begin recording] [Al-'Ubaydi in Arabic fading into French translation] The purpose of my visit is to deliver a message from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to President Ahidjo concerning African issues and the forthcoming OAU summit meeting.

[Question] May we know the exact date and the duration of the summit?

[Answer] The summit will begin on 5 August and end on 8 August. The foreign ministers meeting will be held 26 July-2 August. [end recording]

SADCC ENDS MEETING, ISSUES COMMUNIQUE 27 JUNE

AB271134 Paris AFP in English 1127 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Luanda, June 27 (AFP) -- Ministers of the Southern Africa Development and Coordination Conference [SADCC], which aims to reduce the economic dependence of black-ruled states on South Africa, made progress in many sectors during their meeting here which ended today, an official communique said.

The communique singled out transport and communications, while Conference Chairman Peter Mmusi, Botswana's finance and development minister, told a press conference a special department headed by the energy minister of Angola, the region's only oil producer, would strengthen energy coordination.

The ministers of the nine SADCC members -- Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe -- spent the weekend discussing developments in the last two years. These have seen money spent on transport and communications alone rise from 338 million dollars to 870 million. SADCC's total budget now stands at more than 2,000 million dollars, much of it provided by foreign governments and development agencies.

Angolan Planning and Foreign Trade Minister Lopo do Nascimento said SADCC would continue to request various forms of aid. But he criticised as "economically unfair" limitations and conditions on its use laid down by "certain countries" of the European Economic Community. He also raised, in the light of the difficulties of the Third World and in particular Africa, the possiblity of creating regional multinational companies.

The next SADCC summit will take place on July 22 at Gabarone, Botswana, while the organisation's annual meeting, devoted mainly to problems of industry and agriculture, will be held next January in Maseru, Lesotho.

ALGERIA

PAPER PREDICTS CHANGES IN MAJOR DIPLOMATIC POSTS

WA281200 London AD-DUSTUR in Arabic No 238 14 Jun 82 p 15

[Text] -- It is expected that in the next few weeks a change will occur in the Algerian diplomatic corps, especially regarding its ambassadors to Washington, Moscow, Paris and London. The basic reason behind these changes is President Chadli Bendjedid's feeling that Algeria's impact on international politics has diminished and its diplomatic activity has weakened.

LIBYA

AT-TURAYKI RETURNS FROM AFRICAN TOUR 27 JUNE

LD281052 Tripoli JANA in English 0856 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 7, June 28, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki yesterday ended a tour of several African countries including Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania, Mali, Togo, Ghana, Benin, Nigeria, Gabon and equatorial Guinea during which he delivered letters to their presidents from the revolution's leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The presidents of the countries included in Dr. at-Turayki's tour praised the Jamahiriyah's efforts for foreign security and safety and confrontation of all foreign interference in the continent's affairs, in accordance with the principle "Africa for the Africans". They also affirmed the necessity of solving African problems in the African summit conference, the proper place for discussing and solving all African problems. They also stressed the need to bolster African unity and confront all colonialist conspiracies directed at Africa.

Discussions during Dr. at-Turayki's tour also centered on bilateral cooperation between the countries visited and the Jamahiriyah, and the development of this cooperation in the interest of the African individual....

Leaves for Syria 28 June

LD282222 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki left for Damascus today with an urgent message from the brother leader to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES POLISARIO LEADER

LD260746 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] The leader of the revolution yesterday evening received Brother Mohamed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the Polisario Front.

KENYA

ANC PRESIDENT TAMBO DEPARTS NAIROBI 24 JUNE

EA251124 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] The president of the ANC of South Africa, Mr Oliver Tambo, left Nairobi yesterday for an undisclosed destination. Mr Tambo has been in Nairobi for consultations with President Daniel arap Moi on the progress of the liberation struggle in South Africa.

Addressing a press conference at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport before his departure, Mr Tambo said that the most significant progress in the liberation movement has been the unity of Africa in the decolonization process. He said that the Boers' policy of divide and rule, which has created the Bantustans, has on the contrary united the Africans in the one aim of removing the white minority. He added that Indians and Coloreds who have realized the ultimate defeat of the whites are now identifying themselves with the blacks in the struggle against apartheid. Mr Tambo told the press that some groups of white are also rebelling against the regime and refusing to fight against SWAPO forces. He called upon the international community to demand the release of political prisoners.

To see him off was an assistant minister for foreign affairs, Mr Mweu; acting chief of protocol, Mr Dennis Afande; and other government officials.

SOMALIA

SPOKESMAN SAYS TALKS PROPOSAL 'BRUSHED ASIDE'

EA281230 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] A Somali Foreign Minister spokesman said yesterday that Somalia's foreign policy is based on world peace and the desire to live in peace with its neighbors. The spokesman continued: On this basis, Somalia has on many occasions demonstrated its willingness for peaceful coexistence with the fascist regime of colonialist Mengistu by resolving the basic problems between the Somali Democratic Republic and the Abyssinian regime.

The spokesman said Somalia announced its willingness to attend talks with the Addis Ababa regime on the historical conflict that has marred relations between the two countries for a century. The Somali Democratic Republic asked Mengistu to name the date and venue for such talks. However, the spokesman said, circles familiar with Abyssinian colonialism's behavior and cheap propaganda know the truth. [sentence as heard]

He noted how Somalia's positive proposal was again brushed aside by the fascist regime's foreign minister, exposing the real policy of Abyssinian colonialism. He continued that there is no doubt that the conflict between Mengistu and Giorgis was occasioned by a refusal issued by the major power in effective control in Addis Ababa.

The spokesman said: The fascist regime of colonialist Mengistu was not sincere when it expressed the wish to hold talks with Somalia to promote peace and good neighborliness and to improve relations between the two countries and their fraternal peoples. He added: It turned out to be nothing but a ruse and a lie.

The spokesman said it was strange that fascist Mengistu talked of brotherly Somalis and the people of Ethiopia. Aren't these the same people in Somalia that he is always attacking and those in Ethiopia, of whom he has killed thousands and continues to kill and plunder, forcing them to flee?

The spokesman continued: To confuse international opinion and to carry on its warped policy, the Abyssinian regime has put in refugee camps the very people it has plundered and uses them to receive international assistance in food and medicines, which is diverted to colonialist soldiers who oppress those under Abyssinian colonialism.

Colonialist Mengistu claims to enjoy the confidence of the people under his colonialism, a clear indication that he is ignoring the truth of the constant struggle waged by Eritreans, Western Somalis, Somali Abo, Tigreans, Afars and others fighting for their right to self-determination and freedom.

The spokesman said Mengistu's regime relies on foreign forces, like those from Russia, Cuba, East Germany and other allies. The spokesman added that Russian policy aims at oppressing colonized peoples and at creating instability in countries opposed to its hegemonistic policy.

The spokesman concluded: The Somali Democratic Republic believes, as it has always believed, that a peaceful solution is required for the problems in the Horn of Africa, based on justice and in the interest of the peoples of the region.

MINISTER CONGRATULATES SHULTZ ON APPOINTMENT

EA261426 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] Foreign Minister Challe Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre sent a congratulatory message today to the new U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz.

Challe Abdurahman said in his message: I am greatly honored to send you this congratulatory message on your new appointment. The SDR foreign minister added that he hopes the cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries and peoples, based on the interests of both parties, will continue.

The minister wished Shultz good health and God's guidance in his new and great responsibility.

GHANA

RAWLINGS MEETS UK, U.S. ENVOYS; ASAMOAH COMMENTS

AB250938 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has held separate meetings with the British and American envoys in Accra. According to the Ghana News Agency, the chairman met the British high commissioner, James Mellon, for an hour while his discussions with the U.S. ambassador, Thomas Smith, lasted nearly 1 and 1/2 hours.

The secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, told newsmen later that they discussed matters of mutual concern. To a question, the secretary replied that relations between Ghana and the two countries have never been strained. He however said this kind of exercise is only good because it brings better understanding between countries. Dr Asamoah then declared: The more you talk, the more you understand each other.

CUBAN DELEGATION HEAD DELIVERS CASTRO MESSAGE

AB290744 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] A message from the Cuban leader, Dr Fidel Castro, has been presented to the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, at the Castle, OSU. It was presented by a member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, Mr Jorge Risquet, leader of the five-member delegation to Ghana. The contents were not disclosed.

While in the country, the delegation held discussions on various issues with some PNDC members and secretaries. It also toured factories and institutions in Accra, Kumasi, Tamale and Sekondi-Takoradi. Speaking later, Mr Risquet said the visit had afforded the delegation the opportunity to get in touch with the people of Ghana.

GUINEA

PRESIDENT RECEIVES LETTER FROM AL-QADHDHAFI

LD271034 Tripoli JANA in English 0945 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 6, June 27, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- Dr 'Ali at-Turayki yesterday morning conferred with the president of Equatorial Guinea and handed him a letter from the revolution's leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The Guinean president expressed appreciation for the pioneering role led by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi in Africa, and the Jamahiriyah's humanitarian role in Chad where efforts for peace, security and stability were exerted [words indistinct].

The president expressed regret that many people are not aware of the important [word indistinct] role played by the Jamahiriyah in Chad in its eagerness to maintain African safety and security, and pointed out the necessity of solving all African problems within the framework of the Organization of African Unity. He added that the African summit conference is the proper place for solving outstanding African problems.

The Guinean president further stressed the necessity of bolstering cooperation between the Jamahiriyah and Equatorial Guinea, the revitalization of agreements already signed and the establishment of joint agricultural, fisheries and timber companies.

An agreement was also reached for the establishment of a joint economic cooperation committee which is to hold its first meeting next August.

NIGER

KOUNTCHE RECEIVES LIBYA'S RAJAB 25 JUNE

AB251427 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Col Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, this morning received in audience Muhammad az-Zarruq Rajab, secretary general of the Libyan People's Congress. Rajab delivered a message from the Libyan head of state to President Seyni Kountche, saying:

[Begin recording] [Rajab in Arabic fading into French translation] We are happy to be in Niger because we are in a friendly and brotherly country, and periodic meetings between the leaders of Niger and Libya are necessary and in the interest of our two peoples. Of course, the links between the Libyan Jamahiriyah and Niger have existed since time immemorial.

We met the president this morning and this meeting was very positive. We came to extend to him the greetings of his brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the Libyan people and also to deliver a message from Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, to his brother and friend, the president of Niger. The message is an invitation to the president of Niger to participate in the conference of African heads of state to take place in Tripoli. It also concerns ways and means of consolidating and strengthening bilateral cooperation between our two peoples. As we envisaged, we found in the president of Niger someone who has a great understanding of the problems of the African Continent. The Niger president is among the African heads of state who has the interest of Africa at heart and who would like to see the Tripoli conference become a success for the African Continent.

[Question] Besides the delivering of this message, what other subjects of common interest did you discuss with President Kountche?

[Answer] We discussed finding ways of strengthening the economic cooperation between the two countries and bilateral cooperation that should be enriched and developed further in the interest of the two peoples. This is the only natural way of (?linking) the two brotherly peoples. [end recording]

NIGERIA

SHAGARI PLEDGES SUPPORT TO ANC PRESIDENT TAMBO

AB290913 Lagos NAN in English 0830 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Lagos, June 28 (NAN) -- Nigeria today pledged its continued support for the liberation struggle of the African National Congress (ANC) of south Africa until its goal was achieved.

President Shehu Shagari made the pledge when he received in audience, the president of the ANC, Mr Oliver Tambo, on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the congress.

President Shagari said that he admired the determination of black South African majority to free themselves from the inhuman and intolerable policies of the racist regime in South Africa.

Earlier, Mr Tambo told President Shagari that he had travelled to many countries to brief their leaders on the achievements of the congress since its inception on June 26, 1912.

He said that the ANC would use the occasion to strengthen its determination for liberation struggle against the minority regime in South Africa.

Mr Tambo described Nigeria as the "might, strength and hope" of the African Continent and said that the black people of South Africa appreciated Nigeria's role in their struggle. He expressed the hope that Nigeria would continue to support the ANC.

Mr Tambo also briefed President Shagari on the political situation in South Africa as well as the condition of the imprisoned Mr Nelson Mandela, who would be 68-years-old next month.

He urged the OAU and individual nations to support the congress to ensure that the struggle was carried to its logical conclusion. Mr Tambo said that the South African Government embarked on its current attacks on some of the front-line states to demoralise the blacks in South Africa, a policy which, he said, was doomed to failure.

DIPLOMAT SAYS CUBAN TROOPS UNRELATED TO NAMIBIA

AB290906 Lagos NAN in English 0730 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Kano, June 28 (NAN) -- The presence of Cuban troops in Angola has nothing to do with the independence of Namibia, Alhaji Maitama-Sule, Nigeria's permanent representative to the United Nations, has said.

Speaking in a television interview in Kano at the weekend, Alhaji Maitama-Sule said that Angola would not have invited the Cubans if it has not threatened by the racist regime in South Africa. He said that Angola as an independent nation had the right to defend its sovereignty in any way it considered appropriate.

He stated that South Africa accepted the United Nations Resolution 435 which stated Namibia's independence for this year because of speculations that the Carter administration would apply strong sanctions against it.

Alhaji Maitama-Sule added that since the advent of the Reagan administration in the United States, which, he said, had shown sympathy towards South Africa, the only language left for the independence of Namibia was force.

Towards this end, he said, the recognition given to SWAPO and the ANC should be maintained alongside efforts to enforce sanctions against the Pretoria regime.

SIERRA LEONE

RELATIONS WITH VIETNAM ESTABLISHED 24 JUNE

AB242224 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] A release from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs states that the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with effect from today.

ANGOLA

CABINDA LIBERATION FRONT MEMBERS SENTENCED

EA261434 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] The tribunal of the 2d Military Region in Cabinda yesterday sentenced Mateur (Chilanga) to death by firing squad and Domingos (Mamanta) to a 23-year jail sentence with hard labor for perpetrating counterrevolutionary actions in the name of a gang of marauders known as the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave, who attacked and assaulted civilians in the Massagui area.

MAURITIUS

PLANS TO TAKE PART IN OAU SUMMIT ANNOUNCED

LD261008 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Tripoli, 26 Jun (JANA) -- The Government of Mauritius has officially announced it will participate in the forthcoming African summit to be held in the Jamahiriyah. The decision was announced by the governor general in a speech yesterday during the first meeting of the fifth parliamentary session.

The Government of Mauritius stressed that it will play an effective and active role in conference proceedings. It explained it will support all OAU efforts for the complete liquidation of colonialism on the continent and for the obliteration of racism and imperialism.

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL WELCOMES PORTUGUESE PRIME MINISTER

EA271520 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Portuguese Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao arrived in Maputo this morning on an official visit to Mozambique at the invitation of President Samora Machel.

At Maputo international airport, the Portuguese head of government, accompanied by his wife and a powerful government delegation, was welcomed by President Samora Machel and his wife.

Members of the Mozambique Government, the diplomatic corps and Maputo residents also were present at the airport to welcome the Portuguese prime minister.

At Maputo airport, the Portuguese prime minister reviewed an honor guard of the Mozambique Armed Forces and was accorded a 21-gun salute.

Banquet Speeches 27 June

EA281248 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] At a state banquet in honor of Portuguese Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao in Maputo yesterday, President Samora Machel said Mozambique and Portugal share a number of identical views and a joint desire for strengthening and deepening bilateral relations. Pinto Balsemao arrived in our country yesterday on an official visit.

The Mozambique leader also acknowleged the personal contribution of the late Portuguese prime minister, Francisco sa Carneiro, regarding cooperation between Mozambique and Portugal. President Samora Machel said cooperation with Portugal in different technical sectors is one of the most important aspects in strengthening bilateral relations.

The supreme Mozambique leader also spoke about the activity of the fascist Nazi regime of South Africa, which is aimed not only at murdering our people but also at destroying our economic and social development projects. He said in spite of aggression and actions to weaken our production, the necessary conditions for our development strategy have been established.

The president also stressed that Pinto Balsemao's visit to Mazambique is a landmark in relations between Mozambique and Portugal and an important moment for the consolidation of economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation.

On the international situation, President Samora Machel hailed the Portuguese stand on aggression against Mozambique, Angola and other frontline states and his country's initiatives on the problem of the democratic republic of East Timor.

In turn, the Portuguese prime minister said Portuguese-Mozambique cooperation has no time limit; it is a project extending beyond political leaders to become institutionalized and to bring the two peoples closer.

Meanwhile, official talks between delegations from Mozambique and Portugal will take place in Maputo today. The Portuguese prime minister is expected to lay a wreath at the Mozambique heroes' monument in Maputo.

Machel, Pinto Addresses

EA282036 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1110 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] In Maputo this morning, Mozambique and Portugal began talks aimed at strengthening economic, political and social ties. We now broadcast the main points of the addresses by President Samora Machel and Portuguese Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao.

In his opening address, Samora Machel said the visit by the Portuguese head of government to our country will make possible a qualitative leap forward in bilateral relations. The following is a portion of the address by the republic's field marshal at the opening of the session of the talks:

[Begin recording] You will have the chance to see our people's efforts to build a new society. These efforts are part of an arduous economic, technical, scientific and cultural struggle. It is a struggle for the consolidation of our national independence. This struggle is often threatened with destruction by forces opposed to freedom, peace and progress. It is a struggle for our country's peace and economic and social development. We are doing everything possible to remove decadent values and to create new ones.

As you will see, Mr Prime Minister, this work is not easy. It is a task that, already difficult for historical reasons, is made even more difficult by the present undeclared war the external enemy is waging against us. To win this war, Mr Prime Minister, we rely on our own forces. We rely on our resolve and strength. We rely on the unshakeable determination of our people.

We also rely on the strength and consolidation of our party among the people, a people united and organized around our great party and government. These are the two instruments enabling Mozambique to be a solid nation.

However, we [words indistinct] that our country is part of the community of nations. Its independence can become real only in the context of just and healthy interdependence, where cooperation is indispensable to the acceleration of harmonious development, the harmonious development of all mankind.

Your visit, Mr Prime Minister, is of the utmost significance. Your visit comes within the framework of the implementation of that active cooperation already benefiting both the Mozambique and Portuguese peoples. This is evidenced by the firm desire of both peoples to strengthen and broaden their friendly relations of cooperation.

The liquidation of colonialism in Mozambique and the defeat of fascism in Portugal have created conditions for the promotion of cooperation based on equality and mutual benefit. The cooperation established between various sectors and fields of the Mozambique and Portuguese economies confirms the two peoples have always wanted peace, progress and cooperation for their mutual benefit. The official visit to Mozambique by the president of the Portuguese Republic consolidated state relations between our countries. That visit greatly contributed toward strengthening the trust between our two peoples and countries. It built a solid bridge of mutual understanding in the relations between our two states. In the establishment of relations of a new kind between our two countries, many other individuals performed relevant roles. Among these, we would like to mention the particularly distinguished role of your predecessor, the late Portuguese prime minister, Dr Francisco sa Carneiro. The role played by Your Excellency, Mr Prime Minister, at that time in the implementation of these principles is well known. To bring about the development of bilateral cooperation, Your Excellency's government made a significant, active contribution to the promotion and strengthening of economic, trade, social and cultural relations.

Today, delegations from both countries meet frequently in Mozambique and Portugal. We greatly appreciate the attention that you, Mr Prime Minister, and the members of your government have been paying to Mozambique delegations. The present level of relations between different economic and social sectors is positive and future prospects for relations are excellent. We are sure that when you see for yourself our achievements and tasks in the struggle against underdevelopment, your visit will contribute to even greater progress in the implementation of plans and projects already underway and to a (?definition) of joint action for new (?projects and studies).

It is in this context that we place our cooperation with Portugal of which Your Excellency is the distinguished representative.

Through you, Mr Prime Minister, we want to convey our greetings to the Portuguese people, with whom we are linked by ties of deep friendship. Your visit comes at a time when there is confrontation in our region between the forces of freedom and those of reaction. These latter forces seek to maintain the odious system of racism and apartheid and to oppose independence and peace among the peoples of southern Africa. Such forces, as represented here by the South African racist regime, try to keep our countries in a state of underdevelopment. The days of apartheid, Mr Prime Minister, are numbered in southern Africa.

The growth of the struggles of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia are already creating conditions for the downfall of that system. The future of this region, Mr Prime Minister, is a future of peace, progress and cooperation without racism, without apartheid, without dependence, exploitation and humiliation.

Cooperation with Portugal and Portugal's contribution to the success of development plans also contribute toward the rapid attainment of that bright future, and that is why, when we welcome the Portuguese delegation to the People's Republic of Mozambique, we also say: Welcome to southern Africa.

My thanks to you, Mr Prime Minister, and to those accompanying you. [end recording]

In reply, Portuguese Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao acknowledged the positive achievements in bilateral cooperation and added that there is still a lot to be done in the economic, social and cultural fields. He later expressed the conviction that more progress will be made in strengthening cooperation based on equality, mutual understanding and respect for the sovereignty of both countries.

[Begin recording] Mr President of the People's Republic of Mozambique: On my own behalf and on behalf of my delegation, I would first of all like to thank your excellency and your entire government and people for your hospitality. It was enough simply to set foot on Mozambique soil to be aware of the warmth of this hospitality and its importance to friendship. It is important to friendship, important to a capacity for understanding between the governing and the governed. It is, I repeat, a capacity to broaden the understanding without (?recalling past issues).

It is in this perspective that I have the pleasure to know your excellency personally. This pleasure is even stronger since on this kind of trip one doesn't come only to work but also to acquaint oneself with individuals and to establish contact with them. When contacts are easy, problems also become much easier to solve.

By inviting us here, your excellency has indeed given us the chance to come into contact with Mozambique realities and to understand the struggle for development, peace and progress that Mozambique is waging and winning. Your efforts, Mr President, can count on my wholehearted support.

National development efforts are primarily the responsibility of the people of the country concerned. Through those efforts, the people can achieve independence. As we all know, independence is not only political but also economic and technological. It means demonstrating to our own people and the international community our capacity for self-sufficiency and our presence in, usefulness to and dependence on the community of nations.

The efforts being made here are also being made in Portugal. Portugal has emerged from 48 years of dictatorship. Because of this dictatorship, we were placed last among the European nations. After this dictatorship, Portugal faced a period of convulsion during which various forces tried to seize power. Portugal has now entered the final phase of the transitional period in which democratic patterns prevail. In future we will see to it that democratic principles always prevail. However, Portugal also needs to fight an economic battle. It needs to fight a battle for development. This battle means we must identify our economic and social (?structures) with those of Europe where we belong geographically and culturally.

In these difficult times, Mr President, when conflicts affect and involve all men, the economic [word indistinct] is a generalized problem that does not spare even the most developed countries -- in the East or in the West. It does not even spare countries producing raw materials. In this difficult world, dependence is necessary. In this sense, Mr President, the word cooperation has a noble meaning, a dignified meaning. It means to give and to receive. It means the possibility of understanding between poeples and states.

Cooperation between our two states has been progressing qualitatively. As I was saying yesterday in my speech, in a short time, in 6 months, we have done more than we (?expected). I am saying this with certain pride. This pride is not a sham. It is serious, dignified and, I think, positive.

There is a lot still to be done. We say cooperation between our two peoples is full cooperation covering commercial, social and cultural fields and based on equality, mutual respect and the sovereignty of each state. If we follow these principles, our cooperation will be easier and our work even more fruitful.

We know, Mr President, that the situation in southern Africa has been getting even more difficult. Our position is very clear, and it has been reaffirmed publicly, on attempts at aggression on any said welcome to southern Africa, I (?appreciated) your friendly expression. Here independence can only be brought about through plans to frustrate hegemonistic maneuvers.

We know Mozambique is part of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC]. Mozambique chairs the Transport Commission of the SADCC. We have an interest in this initiative and we will support it within our means, which are not very great. It is this spirit, Mr President, that brought us here. It is in this spirit, I am sure, that the work between our two delegations will be done in a positive way. It is in this spirit that I once again feel dutybound to thank you, on my own behalf and on behalf of the entire delegation, for your invitation and hospitality and for the certainty that we already have -- that we are going to work jointly in the future.

Thank you very much. [end recording]

PRESIDENT MACHEL AWARDED 'HERO' TITLE 25 JUNE

EA251530 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The honorific title "hero of the People's Republic of Mozambique [PRM]" was awarded in Maputo this morning to Field Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of Frelimo and the PRM. The awarding of the title to the supreme Mozambique leader took place at Independence Square during a ceremony marking the 20th anniversary of the Mozambique liberation front and the seventh anniversary of the proclamation of national independence.

Addressing the meeting, Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Frelimo Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the People's Assembly Permanent Commission, hailed Samora Machel as a great revolutionary, strategist, heroic combatant and a great communist theoretician.

During the ceremony, medals for the 20th anniversary of the foundation of Frelimo were presented to those who have maintained their membership in Frelimo and in recognition of their engagement in the Mozambique liberation front from 25 June 1962 to 25 September 1964.

The medal for veteran of the national liberation struggle was presented to combatants in recognition of active participation in the fatherland's liberation struggle on various battlefronts and in the fight for the recognition of human rights and for the triumph of independence, democracy and peace. Other medals will be awarded in other areas of the country at a later date.

At the end of the ceremony, President Samora Machel paid tribute to the hundreds of thousands of Mozambicians who contributed with their blood, sacrifices and determination to the liberation of the motherland. He also stressed that today's celebration is a people's celebration because it is the people's victory.

Referring to the significance of this date, President Samora Machel said: We are on the right path; so we have enemies. However, they are few. If we had chosen a different path, Samora Machel said, we would have our entire people as our enemy.

PROVINCES TO TRAIN LOCAL MILITIA UNITS

MB281320 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Mozambicans have completed 3 days of celebrations to mark independence day and the 20th anniversary of Frelimo.

At public meetings in several provinces, provincial governors spoke of new programs to train local militia units to counter South African destabilization efforts.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM BONN TALKS

MB280628 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Joaquim Chissano, has returned to Mozambique after talks in Bonn with West German officials that set out areas for bilateral cooperation. The two countries have decided to work jointly in agriculture, energy and transport and communications. Mr Chissano met with the West German minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who talked about the southern Africa situation, Namibia, disarmament and the regional economic alliance of SADCC.

SWAZILAND

DECREE ESTABLISHES SUPREME COUNCIL OF STATE

MB251008 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 25 Jun 82 pp 1, 20

[By James Dlamini]

[Text] King Sobhuza II has established a new powerful policy-making body which will be called the Supreme Council of State.

The council, which shall consist of persons personally appointed by the king, will be the most powerful body after the king and the queen mother. The king and the queen mother automatically become members of the council; otherwise membership is not hereditary, nor can anyone automatically become a member by virtue of any position either in the government or a traditional position in the dual regime.

This decree formalises the "Liqoqo," and gives it more sweeping powers. It also formalises the traditional authority in the dual regime. An authoritative legal source said before the establishment of the council, the "Liqoqo" had been "an amorphous and not so easily indentifiable body."

The decree further emphasises that appointments to the all-powerful council will be on individual merit rather than ex-officio. The proclamation is to be the "supreme law" of Swaziland, and if any other law is inconsistent or in conflict with it, that law will be considered to be null and void for any purposes.

The decree sets out the powers of the king, his duties and functions. It also defines the regency and succession to the throne. The decree further clarifies the king's functions in regard to traditional law and customs.

The Supreme Council of State will have the power to appoint a person to perform the functions of the regent if the queen mother or Indlovukazi is for any reason unable to do so. This appointment can be made at any time and under any circumstances when there is a need to do so.

The decree provides other amendments to the Ngwenyama's proclamation of 1973 when the independence constitution was abolished and a state of emergency which is still in force today was announced.

The provisions banning political parties, all political activities and providing that all meetings will be authorised by the commissioner of police were not amended.

The decree contains the emoluments payable to the king, his immunity from taxation and from civil and criminal proceedings. Those provisions also apply to the office of the queen mother as regent and the authorised person during the period pending the installation of a successor to the king.

"The king's proclamation of 1973 did not reinstate some fundamental provisions which, among other things, expressly spell out the legal status of the king, namely that he is the head of state," a palace statement reads in part.

"In addition, the other amendments are designed to empower the king to act, in the discharge of his functions, in accordance with Swazi law and custom. [Apparent line drop] traditional position, governed by Swazi law and customs, it has been appropriate to omit from the existing law and requirement of a king or Ndlovukazi to take an oath before the chief justice or any other judicial authority.

"In this respect, it is felt -- and we think correctly so -- that the Swazi traditional process of installing a new king (kubeka) carries sufficient authority, validity and acceptability in its own right without the additional requirements of a ceremonial oath which does not enhance the substance of kingship, but which if not complied with, could give rise to legalistic and other unsettling arguments of a potentially disruptive nature," the statement reads.

"We have also carefully and seriously deliberated on the national importance of the establishment of Parliament of Swaziland order, 1978."

ZIMBABWE

'TENSE SITUATION' IN BULAWAYO DESCRIBED

CA281530 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Hundreds of people are repoted to have been rounded up in Bulawayo in a joint operation by the Zimbabwean police and army, aimed at flushing out dissidents. Helicopters flew low over the city broadcasting messages warning people to cooperate with the authorities or be shot and urging them to remain indoors during the operation. Armed police at roadblocks ordered people to produce identification. Those unable to do so were taken to camps where they are being held until friends or relatives are able to vouch for them. Reports from Bulawayo say the situation in the city, which is the stronghold of the opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo, is very tense.

Army Commander Comments

CA290624 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] The acting army commander, Major General Tungamirayi, has appealed for public cooperation in the roadblock operation in Bulawayo's western suburbs.

Today's issue of THE HERALD quotes the general as saying that the operation is absolutely necessary to rid the area of dissidents and armed robbers. The newspaper reported that Major General Tungamirayi yesteday went to the (?Illewellin) headquarters of the joint police-army operation where he was shown arms recovered in the security swoop.

Describing the operation as an ongoing exercise, Major General Tungamirayi said it requires the cooperation of the public to make it a complete success. He added: I cannot predict how long it is going to take us to clean up the area of dissidents but if the public cooperates with the security forces it will be a very short exercise indeed.

The long queues at the roadblocks in the morning yesterday did not delay people getting to work as much as earlier feared. Factory managers say the delays were never more than 30 minutes. THE HERALD reports tht the workers' only complaint is that the police and army personnel at the roadblocks should be increased in order to sort them out faster.

PRIME MINISTER MUGABE EXPLAINS LABOR LAWS

MB290700 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, says the labor laws recently enacted by the government to protect the worker against unfair dismissal are not meant to protect those who deliberately and irresponsibly neglect their jobs. He said: retain such is to retard development. Speaking to workers at (Con Textiles) is (Situbiza) yesterday, the prime minister said national wealth does not just come about, but has to be sweated for on the farms, mines and in factories. The prime minister added that the country has no place for lazy people and drunkards, be they the prime minister, ministers, policemen, farmers, teachers and workers in general.

BRIEFS

POLITICAL SCIENCE COLLEGE -- ZANU-PF is to build a college where people will be taught politics when its Central Committee completes the necessary preparations. This was disclosed yesterday by the party's national political commissar, Comrade (Meya Orimbo). He said the college will be named (Chichepo) College. Former political commisars will be asked to teach at the college during their free time. Members of the Central Committee will also assist the teaching staff. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 25 Jun 82 MB]

BROADCASTING DIRECTOR -- The ZBC [Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation] Board of Governors has appointed Comrade Tirivafi John Kangai as director general of the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation with effect from 1 July 1982. [Excerpt] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Jun 82 CA]